

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1890.

NO. 43.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE,

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. Opposite First National Bank.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. P. WILSON,

—DEALER IN—

ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS, & CANNEL COAL, & CONNELLSVILLE CRUSHED COKE.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest prices possible.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

G. M. Green. H. E. Green. W. D. F. Green.

G. M. Green & Sons,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Lumber,

and Manufacturers of

Flooring, Doors, Sash,

Frames, Lath,

Shingles, &c., &c.

Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

All Bills Promptly Filled.

ADDRESS,

G. M. GREEN & SONS,

CASSVILLE.

PENN'A.

ANTHRACITE

COAL

Will fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

Nut, (Net Tons) \$4.40

Stove, " " \$4.40

No. 4, " " \$4.65

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street—Near Depot.

M. L. REX.

New Stage Route

BETWEEN

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates.

W. A. HIGHT,
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE ITEM.

Gentility—As Some Understand It.

Gentle it is to have soft hands,

But not gentle to work on lanhs;

Gentle it is to lie in bed,

But not gentle to earn your bread;

Gentle it is to cringe and bow,

But not gentle to sow or plow;

Gentle it is to play the beau,

But not gentle to reap or mow;

Gentle it is to keep a gig,

But not gentle to hoe or dig;

Gentle it is in trade to fail,

But not gentle to swing a flail,

Gentle it is to play a fool,

But not gentle to keep a school;

Gentle it is to cheat your tailor,

But not gentle to be a sailor;

Gentle it is to fight a duel,

But not gentle to cut your fuel;

Gentle it is to eat rich cake,

But not gentle to cook or bake;

Gentle it is to have the blues,

But not gentle to wear thick shoes;

Gentle it is to roll in wealth,

But not gentle to have good health;

Gentle it is to "cut" a friend,

But not gentle your clothes to mend;

Gentle it is to make a show,

But not gentle poor folks to know;

Gentle it is to go away,

But not gentle at home to stay;

Gentle it is to smirk and smile,

But not gentle to shun all guile;

Gentle it is to be a knave,

But not gentle your cash to save;

Gentle it is to make a bet,

But not gentle to pay a debt;

Gentle it is to play at dice,

But not gentle to take advice;

Gentle it is to curse and swear,

But not gentle old clothes to wear;

Gentle it is to know a lord,

But not gentle to pay your board;

Gentle it is to skip and hop,

But not gentle to keep a shop.

TWO LESSONS.

"What! Forty dollars more? Forty dollars only for trimmings! My mother never spent so much on any dress. And you have the dress. I hate to seem cross, my dear, but with so many business men failing every day, one sees the wisdom of economy. Explain, my dear."

"Well, papa," said Emma, "it is just this. Madame Farine says that I need ten yards of a trimming at four dollars a yard. The dress is half finished, and, really money goes so. There were other things to get. I'm ashamed to ask, but I was obliged to do so."

"Very well my dear," said the merchant, "there is the money, but I don't think you'll need any more before Christmas. Times are not good, you know, and—dear me! Forty dollars for trimming! Women are getting worse than ever."

Emma Rome slipped the roll of notes into her purse with a feeling that it was dearly bought; but fate had placed so many women in the condition of beggars, and it is so customary to do as Emma did, that she almost wondered at the little pang which shot through her heart. Besides, her father seemed to forget the matter soon, and she knew that he was called rich—that actually forty dollars was but a small sum to him. So, breakfast over, and Mr. Rome off for mysterious regions known as "down town," she dressed herself becomingly and started on her shopping expedition. On the way thoughts of her new dress ran through her mind. She intended to wear it on an occasion which to her seemed very important. Some one was to be present whose opinion she valued—some one she herself admired very much. Did he admire her?

She had asked herself the question over and over again. She had even pulled away the petals of a marguerite one by one, counting them as they fell with the words: "He loves—he loves me not." And there were to be many handsome girls present, and she was not vain. Oh! she must look as well as possible.

Thus absorbed, she suddenly found herself several blocks below her destination. There was nothing for it but walk back, and the way lay through streets filled with miserable tenement houses. The fashionable girl hurried along until all at once, she found a sort of barricade across the street. The middle object of this barricade was a sewing machine, to which, on one side, clung a woman; on the other, a man. The woman was crying; the tears splashed down on her hands. An attendant crowd of residents contemplated this scene with evident interest, and Emma Rome became, perforce, one of their number.

Scarcely ever in her life before had Emma Rome been in close contact with actual misery. Poor, to her, simply meant not rich. Now she was amongst rags and dirt and misery, forced to stand still for a moment and look at it. The first emotion it excited was disgust. But as she was about to seek a passage through the squalid crowd, words fell upon her ear that attracted her attention.

"Forty dollars I've paid you on that machine, and now you'll not give me time. I only ask time. I'm an honest woman. I'll pay you. Man, do you know it's all there is between us and actual starvation?"

Let me have the thing back. It's but ten dollars I owe you."

"You've owed that two months," replied the man. "Come, let go, missus. I don't want to hurt you. I've got to obey orders. 'Money or the machine,' was what the boss said."

But the woman did not relinquish her hold. Still clutching the machine, she turned her agonizing eyes upon the bystanders.

"Forty dollars," she repeated, "and the machine but fifty, and he's taking it. I never failed until Jim broke his leg, and his work stopped, and his wages with it, and I'd doctor bills and all."

"No, that she didn't," cried a voice from the crowd. "I'm knowing to honesty."

"And he'd better be off with his cart," cried a man who had stalked out of the entry of the house near which the crowd had gathered, rolling up his sleeves.

"Look here, good people," exclaimed the man who held the machine, "I don't want to do this. I obey orders or lose my place, and my bread and butter. She'd better go to the boss and talk to him—not to me."

"I've been," said the woman. "He's made of stone. I told him he'd starve us. He will. There, what is the use of fighting like a drunken body in the street—a decent woman! They've more than the worth of the thing now, God knows; but they've the power. Take it." And she let go her hold and covered her eyes with her hands.

But, in the place of these rough, red fingers, others, dainty and small, and well gloved, came down on the cover of the machine. Em-

ma Rome had pressed forward, and now spoke:

"Stop," said she. "Will you let this woman keep her machine if I pay you ten dollars?"

"Them's the boss's orders, Miss" replied the man, "and I'd be glad to do it, too."

Then, while the crowd gathered close, and the woman who had told the piteous tale sobbed with joy, Emma drew the sum named from her purse, received a receipt, which she gave to the poor woman, and experienced for the first time the delight which the performance of an utterly unselfish act brings with it.

Moreover, when the machine had been borne up stairs, Emma, who had exchanged a few words with its owner, followed her to her miserable room, noted its poverty, heard all the bitter tale. It was a true one—the hot tears told that.

"But I don't mind anything now, Miss," sobbed the narrator. "Now the machine is my very own. I don't mind how hard I work. And the only great tug is the landlord—four dollars a month for rent."

"As much a month as a yard of that trimming," thought Emma, with a little pang."

She questioned the woman further, and found that her landlord "lived down stairs." And before she turned from the door she had emptied her purse and had paid three months' rent in advance.

"Your husband will be well and at work by that time," she said; and there were no regrets for the lost fringe as she took her way homeward. Nay, she was not even stung to the soul when Madame Farine remarked, with a glance that said volumes:

"The back lace from your old grenadine dress? Certainly, since it is your taste."

The dress, however, was not unbecoming, despite the refurbished lace, and Emma wore it to the party. She was quite conscious that every woman of her acquaintance knew what the dress was trimmed with, but her conscience whispered to her that she had done right. Moreover, the light of the better thought was on her face. Somehow Arthur Maine found himself more than ever before attracted by it, and as she drove home that night, Emma felt the marguerite which had said to her "he loves" had been no false prophet.

She had learned two lessons in a little while. One that the poor might be clothed and fed from the trimmings of the rich; the other, that extravagance in dress never yet won any man's heart. She never forgot either.—Oxford Press.

The Rawlins county (Kan.) farmer refuses to sell his corn because he can get only 8 cents a bushel for it. He burns it in preference because coal is worth 30 cents a bushel. He also lives in a sod house because lumber is worth \$32 a thousand and the result is he is getting rich.

In Lawrence, Kansas, the churches have a system of interchangeable girls. When one church gives an entertainment each of the other churches lends a girl or so to help the festivities along. This secures the floating trade of a dozen or so young men who are attached to no church but who are attached to the girls.

RUSSIAN HABITS.

PAPER III.

Russia has more than one million men in her navy and standing army. The question will arise in the mind of those who are not acquainted with Russian habits, where does the Emperor secure men to keep up this multitude, and why do so many men go to this army where their life is devoid of all that is pleasant?

But then it is not a matter of choice whether you will go to the army, or whether you will stay at home. It is not like soldier life in this country. Here if you did not wish to go and join the standing army you would not be compelled to. But in Russia every able-bodied young man is impressed into the service whether he wishes to or not. The laws of Russia make it compulsory. Imagine if you can how one must feel when he arrives at this age when he must leave his quiet home, brothers, sisters, parents, and all his friends and go to this place of slavery and stay for five long years. Leaving home for five years can be better imagined than described. When the young man of the United States leaves home for a short time to attend school, how long the time seems to him, until he can be at home again. But in the standing army he must stay until the time limited has expired. Then he may return to his friends again. But he often finds his home sadly changed after so long an absence.

Besides being cruelly treated while in the army he is losing all his advantages, either to secure an education or to learn any kind of a trade. It makes no difference how bad one is needed at home by his parents. If a young man should be the only support of his parents, let them be as poor as they can be, he must leave them and go into the service. This is one of the cruellest features of the Russian army.

If a man has been raised in Russia, and is of Russian parentage, he can escape much of the cruel treatment. But there are many Hebrews in the standing army and if they do not understand the Russian language they are compelled to learn it, and if they are not quick in acquiring it they are most cruelly abused. They are often whipped and sometimes they are compelled to do without food as punishment for offenses. How glad the young man of this country ought to be that he has such mild laws to live under.

PHILIP AARON.

The young man who, while he makes one dollar, spends a dollar and one cent is on the sure road either to bankruptcy or the penitentiary.

A polite man is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about, when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them.

The best thing about a girl is cheerfulness. No matter how ruddy her cheeks may be, or how velvety her lips—if she wears a scowl even her friends will consider her ill-looking, while the young lady who illuminates her countenance with smiles will be regarded as handsome, though her complexion be coarse. As perfume is to the nose, so is good nature to the love.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

A Tremendous and Fatal Explosion of Natural Gas.

Two Buildings at Columbus, Ohio, Hurlled Into the Air.

While the streets of Columbus, Ohio, were full of shoppers and persons going to their homes after their day's toil a little after five o'clock in the evening, an alarm of fire was turned in from the corner of High and Main streets. The clanging of the bells on the fire engines and the general confusion attracted a great crowd.

The alarm was caused by an explosion of natural gas in a house at the corner of Wall and Noble alleys. While the crowd surrounded the place a second explosion occurred in a house across the alley.

Without a thought of danger the crowd rushed to the scene of the fire. It was found that the first explosion had occurred in a two story dwelling at the southwest corner of Wall and Noble alleys, at the middle of the square bounded by High and Front and Main and Mound streets.

The police were quickly on the scene, but the people were permitted to crowd by hundreds into the narrow alley and push up close to the house.

The cries of the injured people within the wrecked house could be plainly heard. Moans and shrieks mingled with the hoarse calls of the firemen, the clanging of the alarm bells on the engines and the murmurings of the crowd.

A whisper ran through the throng that a natural gas main ran east and west through Noble alley, but this was soon put at rest by the statement that the blaze was due to a gasoline explosion in the house, and the people about did not heed the warning.

The fire was almost under control and the people were standing about. The alley was crowded with lookers on, many of whom were turning to go home, when a terrific explosion rent the air. A sheet of flame burst from the building at the northwest corner of the alley, and a great mass of bricks, beams and stone that thirty seconds before had constituted a two story brick building went flying with terrific force through the air. Then came the quiet of death.

The scene that followed was terrible. The people fled, shrieking, in all directions, while the alley was covered with a mass of debris, from which the moans of buried humans came.

Pallid, trembling women tottered and ran across the alley and streets, moaning or shrieking. Men with foreheads and shoulders drabbed with blood staggered from among the debris.

Petty Merrotte, enveloped in a sheet of flame, bare headed and frenzied, ran shrieking from the house across the alley. A man tore off his overcoat and ran to throw it around her, but a fireman who held the nozzle of a hose saw her danger and turned the stream on her. It knocked her down, but saved her life, as the water extinguished the flames. She was lifted from the ground and hurried into a neighboring house. Every inch of the clothing had been burned from her down to the waist.

An old man, venerable and with white hair and beard, was dug from the ruins and hurried to a place where medical assistance could be given him. His frosty beard was covered with blood and he seemed to be in a dying condition.

A mother, with her heart frozen by fear and grief, staggered from the ruins, holding tight to her breast the seemingly lifeless form of her three-months-old babe.

The explosion, as near as can be ascertained, resulted from an accumulation of natural gas in the cellar of the house occupied by Michael Bowers and Mr. Merrotte. No natural gas pipes were ever put into the house, but a natural gas main in Noble alley leaked. The ground was frozen and the gas entered the cellar. It has no odor and its presence cannot be detected.

The force of the explosion in the Merrotte and Bowers house took a westerly and northerly direction, and scattered bricks and lumber and lathing for a distance of twenty feet. The side of the Merrotte house was blown out, and the roof, freed of its support, fell over, hanging from the top of one side of the house to the yard below.

The exploded gas, after doing its terrible work on the south side of Noble alley, leaped over to the north side of the alley and completely destroyed the house at 34 West Noble, occupied by Edward Ostot and Mr. James. This house was a story and a half brick structure, with three rooms down and two up stairs. Here the terrible force of the exploded gas was shown.

Everything was blown to chips. A force of workmen at work for a week could not reduce the house to kindling wood so thoroughly as did this explosion in one short moment. The explosion was upward, as bricks, doors, window sashes, lathing, siding, etc., were piled in a heap all about the building and only a dozen feet from it.

The work of getting out the dead and caring for the wounded was attended with great excitement.

By the two explosions six persons were killed and nearly thirty injured, many fatally.

ARRESTED AT THE ALTAR.

Detectives Break Up a Wedding Party at Buffalo.

A merry wedding party was broken up at Buffalo, N. Y., in a highly dramatic manner. Pretty Linnie Hyman was to have married John Brennan at the residence of Frank Geiger, on Kehr street. The guests, bridesmaids, best man and the clergyman were all there. As the blushing bride stood up beside the smiling groom and the minister got all ready for business two special detectives entered the bridal parlor, and then and there arrested the groom on a charge of forgery, to the great consternation of the assembled guests. He was removed to the station-house and locked up. The bride went nearly frantic in the confusion that followed the appearance of the detectives. She now lies ill with fever. Brennan is a man of about thirty years of age, well known, and a pleasant talker. He was employed by William Brennan, a produce dealer. The younger Brennan has for some time been swindling his employer by forging orders for grain to be used on the employer's farm.

A WOMAN SHOT BY BOYS.

They Mistook Her For a Burglar and Fired.

Laura Linton, a maiden lady, living on a farm in Camden township, Ohio, was shot and killed by two boys named Roberts and Ginsley, who mistook her for a burglar. Miss Linton feared a visit from burglars and asked the boys to stay at her house. They armed themselves with shotguns and hearing a noise at night, arose and fired at the supposed burglar. It is believed the woman was walking in her sleep, as she made no response when they called out to her.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Mayor and the heads of departments of New York city, after making some slight changes, indorsed the bill to empower the city to spend \$10,000,000 for the World's Fair.

NEWBURG, N. Y., was the scene of a remarkable electric wire tragedy. A current escaped to an awning frame, and a horse touching a post was felled. Thomas Dawson touched the harness and was killed, and Robert Salts, going to the rescue, was laid prostrate.

THE Russian epidemic has considerably abated in New York city, and there has been an encouraging and corresponding fall in the mortality record.

A FREIGHT train ran into a landslide near Shamokin, Penn., and ten cars were thrown into a creek. Engineer Clark Hoffman was instantly killed and Fireman Gensyl and Brakeman Startzel were severely injured.

LEON ABBETT was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey at Trenton with elaborate ceremonies.

THE historic church in the West Roxbury District of Boston, where Theodore Parker preached from 1837 to 1845, was burned by incendiaries.

ONE man was killed and several persons were hurt by an explosion of natural gas in Pittsburgh, Penn.

A MOB of armed Poles invaded the cemetery at Plymouth, Penn., and, tearing open the graves of the Lithuanian children, threw the bodies in the street.

GOVERNOR BULKELEY, of Connecticut, has dishonorably discharged Lieutenant Colonel Thompson and Major Smith, of the First Regiment, for insubordination, and requested Brigadier General Charles F. Graham to resign for concurrence therein.

By the explosion of four boilers at the Mount Jessup Coal Company, at Scranton, Penn., Fireman Munley was killed and several German laborers fatally injured.

THE four-story brick block, 65 to 101 Bristol street, Boston, has been gutted by fire. Five men were injured, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, the veteran showman, died at his residence in Philadelphia of pneumonia superinduced by grip. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Two little girls named Walker were killed by a train near Allegheny City, Penn.

SEVERAL men were shooting at a mark near Snowshoe, Penn., when Mike Border, one of the party, shot and killed a man named Stachich who was replacing the target.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE COMSTOCK, an aged and wealthy couple of Wilton, Conn., while returning home in a carriage from the funeral of a relative, were struck by a train and fatally injured.

A QUINTUPLE wedding took place in Davies County, Ky., the other day. The five brides, dressed alike, came in one carriage and the five grooms in another.

H. BUSH, a fireman, who was injured by a "wild train," has recovered \$40,000 from the Northern Pacific Railroad. He lost all use of his legs.

By the explosion of gas reservoirs at Sioux City, Iowa, several workmen were fatally hurt, several buildings wrecked, and \$10,000 worth of machinery destroyed.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance League was organized at Cleveland, Ohio.

ALBERT PAUL SMITH, manager of the Chicago Clearing House, dropped dead of heart disease.

NICHOLAS MEYER, of Chicago, Ill., murdered his pretty twenty-year-old wife in a fit of jealous rage.

FIVE men were killed and several injured by the premature explosion of a blast, caused by a cigarette, in Wilkes County, N. C.

As a funeral procession was crossing a railroad track in Chicago an express train dashed into it killing three persons and wounding another.

South and West.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic at Hayes, Ill., and several deaths have occurred. Three children in the family of James Woods died within two days.

ELMER FREED, Silas Tracy, Charles Wilson and Alexander Whitmore, of Gladstone, Ill., started for a dance, when their team became unmanageable and backed the wagon into the river. All were drowned.

FREIGHT trains collided at Waverly, Ohio, and E. Stapleton, brakeman, was killed.

ALL the railroads that cross the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains were blocked by the snow drifts.

At Unionville, Mo., the residence of Luther McCalment was burned to the ground, and Mrs. McCalment's aged mother and two children were burned to death.

PETER OGLESBY, nephew of ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting near Denver, Col.

A BAND of thirteen Indians attempted to cross the Flat Head Lake, Mont. Eight of the party crossed in safety, but the other five, who rode too close together, broke through the ice and were drowned.

A FORT BENDRIOTER when placed on trial in Galveston, Texas, was shot down by a brother of a man he had killed; a general fusillade took place in the courthouse.

CONSTABLE LONG, of Guyandotte County, Ky., was murdered and his wife desperately wounded by a band of ruffians who broke open the door and found the couple in bed.

SHERIFF DAVIDSON, at West Plains, Mo., attempted to arrest John Langston. When he approached Langston the latter made a motion as if to draw his revolver, when the Sheriff shot him dead.

A SERIOUS fight between whites and colored mill hands occurred at Apalachicola, Fla. Frank Horne was killed. The Sheriff appealed to Governor Fleming for guns, ammunition and troops.

THE snow blockade on the Western railroads has been raised. The first train in a week from the East arrived at Portland, Ore. Six hundred passengers and fifteen hundred sacks of mail have been released by the opening of the road.

THE building of the Freeman Wire and Iron Works in East St. Louis, Ill., was gutted by fire. The loss was \$100,000.

THE keeper of two large cinnamon bears in Paso del Norte, Texas, got drunk and made the bears drunk. He then took off the muzzle of one of the bears to feed it, when the animal attacked him and lacerated him so terribly that he died from the wounds.

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Dairy-men's Association was held at Belvidere. There were over 300 dairymen and farmers present from Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Washington.

SECRETARY WINDOM sent to the House a letter requesting that the limit of cost of the Postoffice and Court House at Troy, N. Y., be increased from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

THE Chinese Embassy gave a grand dinner in celebration of the Chinese New Year at the Legation in Castle Stewart. Many distinguished statesmen and officers of the army and navy were present.

tinguished statesmen and officers of the army and navy were present.

HENRY A. PHILLIPS, of New York, the Chief of the Middle Division in the Pension Office, has been dismissed by Secretary Noble. He refused to resign.

THE World's Fair Committee of the House after a short session decided to report to the House that the committee could come to no conclusion.

GENERAL ALGER, during his visit to the Capital, called on the President in company with Assistant-Postmaster General Clarkson.

WILLIAM L. BYRD, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, sent to the Senate protests against the proposed establishment of a Territorial form of Government for Oklahoma.

JAMES G. BLAINE, JR., has been appointed to be the Clerk of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House by Congressman R. R. Hitt, Chairman of the committee.

BIDS were opened at the Navy Department for the construction of three new vessels for the navy—two 1000-ton gunboats and one 500-ton practice vessel for the Naval Academy.

In the secret session of the Senate the seal of secrecy was removed from the Samoan Treaty, signed at Berlin, June 14, 1889, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, Germany and Great Britain.

Foreign.

A BRAZILIAN decree requires that foreign corporations doing business there bring two-thirds of their entire capital to that country.

THE European powers having declined to mediate between England and Portugal; the latter country submits to the British premier's demands under protest.

THIRTY-NINE persons, chiefly Polish and German noblemen, have been banished from Russia.

NATHAN MARCUS ADLER, D. D., chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregation of the British Empire, died at London.

FOUR THOUSAND of the leading merchants of Lisbon, Portugal, paraded the principal streets shouting war to England.

THE transatlantic steamships Gallia and Catalonia arrived at Queenstown after exceedingly rough passages; three firemen were killed on the latter by an explosion.

JOHN GORLEY and three children perished by fire at St. John's, Newfoundland. Gorley died in the flames while making a third attempt to rescue his children from a burning house. His remains were found with his head burned off and a child in his arms.

ANOTHER conflict between Christians and Turks is reported at Spakia, Crete, in which many were killed on both sides.

THE powder mill at Roslyn, Scotland, exploded. Five men were killed and many injured.

FIVE persons were killed by an explosion in a coal mine at Pontypool, Wales.

THE tremendous patriotic fury in Portugal against England is abated. The Anglo-phobists are nearly silent, and the excitement and the demonstrations in the provinces have ceased.

NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND arrobes of sugar cane on the estates Iturralde and Cubelo, near Cienfuegos, Cuba, have been destroyed by fire.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON plays billiards very often.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is largely interested in the marble business.

EVARTS, Depew and Ingersoll are said to take scarcely any exercise at all.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER says that he will have nothing to do in future with political parties.

ONE of the leading members of the Maryland Senate is Mr. Poe, a relative of the late Edgar Allan Poe.

REV. MR. SPURGEON, the famous Baptist, is crippled with the sciatica and is unable to leave Mentone, France.

A FAREWELL dinner was given to Henry George, in New York city, previous to his departure for Australia.

THE little King of Spain is described by those who have seen him as a nervous, irritable child and very homely.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN has sailed on his journey to Rome to consult with the Pope about American church matters.

ATLANTA has decided to build a city hospital to be named after H. W. Grady, for which over \$45,000 is now on hand.

APPLETON LONGFELLOW, son of the poet, is at Nice, France, the guest of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald.

REV. JOHN JASPER, the Richmond colored preacher, has repeated his "De Sun Do Move" sermon one hundred and seventy-five times.

THE Duke of Veragua, who has been appointed Spanish Minister of Commerce, is a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus.

MR. GLADSTONE says he is opposed to nationalization of land. He does not see how the State could be a good and capable landlord.

It is reported that the Czar's doctors have observed in him symptoms of cutaneous poisoning after wearing his German uniforms.

It is related that when Calvin S. Brice, the next Ohio Senator, went to college he often found it hard work to pay his necessary expenses.

JOHN M. CLARK, the new Collector of the port of Chicago, is fifty-three years of age, and estimated to be worth half a million dollars.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has a fortune of nearly \$300,000 and some valuable marble contracts that bring him in \$10,000 a year besides his official salary.

ONE of the hale old men of Great Britain is Professor Blackie, the famous Greek scholar, who at eighty is still able to lecture to the Edinburgh students.

THOMAS COOK, the founder of the Cook's tourist industry, was said to be contemplating a journey to that country whence no traveler ever returns.

WITH the exception of the time he was in the Cabinet, Senator Sherman has served continuously in Congress since the assembling of the Thirty-fourth.

MARK TWAIN works only three months in the year, and then does his writing on a farm near Elmira, N. Y., where he has an octagonal glass room in which he works.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the iron man, says he intends to give Pittsburgh a larger public library, art gallery and music hall building than the one he has given Allegheny City.

PROFESSOR DAVID SWING, the famous Chicago preacher, says that the fate of the first sermon he tried to preach would have discouraged most men from continuing in the ministry.

JOHN RUSKIN, the great leader in English critical literature, has become hopelessly insane. His health has been failing for years. He is growing steadily weaker and it is doubtful if he ever leaves his bed again.

THE annual report of the Irish Immigrant Society shows that 41,927 Irish immigrants arrived at the port of New York during the year. Of these 19,605 remained in the city.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

Two Desperados Get \$25,000 From an Express Car.

They Overawe the Trainmen and Shoot a Tramp.

One of the most daring train robberies in the history of California has occurred between Tulare and Goshen, on the Southern Pacific, when two men "held up" a train and got away with express and mail matter valued at \$25,000. The way in which the robbery was carried out shows that the men were old hands, and it is suspected that they were the same men who robbed the Southern Pacific train at Delano, about one hundred miles below Tulare. At 4 o'clock in the morning, during a heavy rain, two men boarded the front of the express car at Goshen. When a few miles out the engineer heard a noise as if some one was crawling over the coal bunker, and, turning round, he found himself covered with revolvers, held by two men, who wore dark slouch hats and masks. They at once ordered him to stop the train, and when he hesitated he heard the click of the revolvers as they were brought to half-cock. With the assistance of the fireman he soon brought the train to a standstill. The robbers next compelled the engineer and fireman to jump from the cab and go back with them to the express car.

"Tell that fellow inside to open the door," commanded one of the robbers, "or we will make short work of you."

The engineer obeyed and after parleying for a time the express messenger threw open the door. He was ordered out of the car and told to stand alongside the track with the engineer and fireman. While one of the men kept the train hands covered with revolvers, the others sprang into the car and ransacked the express pouches. The messenger was forced to open the treasure-box and the contents were crammed into a barbel sack. The robbery was so quickly performed that many passengers knew nothing of it until after the train had reached Tulare. After securing all the booty in sight, the robber left the car and joined his "pal," who was holding the train men under arms. A brakeman who was in the rear car then came up the track to ascertain the cause of the delay, but he quickly returned when one of the robbers drew a bead on him. Had he kept coming toward the party when ordered back, he would probably have lost his life, for the desperadoes were ready and prepared to kill. After satisfying themselves that the brakeman had gone back to the rear, the robbers invited the engineer and fireman to take a drink with them. The invitation was not declined. An unfortunate tramp, who had been stealing a ride on the brake beams crawled out from under the cars just as the robbers were going. He wanted to see what was the matter, and his curiosity will probably cost him his life. The robbers mistook him for one of the train hands, and shot him in the head. They left him writhing along the track, and forced the engineer and fireman to accompany them several hundred yards from the train. "You can walk back slowly," said one of the masked desperadoes, "but don't try any tricks."

When the train hands got back to where the tramp lay they picked him up and placed him in the express car. The train then moved ahead, and a few minutes later dashed into town with the news of the robbery. The wounded tramp was in an unconscious condition when the train arrived, and it looked doubtful if he would recover. A posse of armed men started off in search of the robbers, but were unable to get any trace of them.

KILLING INDIANS.

La Grippe in Its Worst Form Wiping Out a Band in Manitoba.

A band of 800 Indians on St. Peter's reserve, a few miles east of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is being rapidly wiped out. The Indians are afflicted with la grippe in its most severe form, and being without proper medical attendance rapidly succumb to the malady.

In most cases the influenza has developed into lung diseases, to which the Indians are subject. Seventy-five per cent. of them are down with the epidemic, and if speedy action in the way of sending physicians to them is not taken by the authorities few will survive. The Indians have never before been afflicted with a malady of this description, and have no idea how to treat it.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON has received \$12,000 for his autobiography.

MARY ANDERSON is thirty years of age, and has been on the stage fourteen years.

M. PAULUS, the French originator of the "Boulangier March," is coming to this country.

JOHANN STRAUSS denies the report that he is to come to this country with his orchestra.

VICTORIA VOKES has closed her season. Bad business, bad plays and ill health are the cause.

CLARA MORRIS is going on a tour of the Northwest next season under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger.

STRAGGLERS from stranded theatrical companies are as frequent on Broadway, New York, as bees in a hive.

MAX O'RELL, the French writer, has begun his American lecture tour. Tremont Temple, Boston, gave him an audience of 2500.

THEY disapproved of Tamagno, of Patti's opera troupe, in Chicago because he received \$2000 a night and tipped the hotel waiter with one-cent pieces.

DION BOUCHICHAULT has completed a new play for Sol. Smith Russell, which will be seen for the first time at Daly's Theatre, New York, next fall.

MISS VAN ZANDT, the American prima donna, says she never enjoyed singing so much anywhere as in St. Petersburg, although the climate tried her voice very much.

SAINT-SAENS's new opera, "Ascanio," which has been in preparation for months at the Paris Grand Opera House, was held back for want of a contralto to fill one of the chief roles.

It was announced that Henry E. House would bring a suit for damages against Samuel E. Clemens (Mark Twain) in connection with the dramatization of "The Prince and the Pauper."

SIGNOR SALVINI, the Italian tragedian, has a most wonderful appetite, and it is reported of him that once when the cholera was raging he preserved his health by fasting on three beefsteaks a day.

A GERMAN version of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard" has been presented in Berlin for the first time to the German public, under the title of "Konigsgardist." The characters and scene were Germanized, and on the whole the production was received with decided enthusiasm.

LATER NEWS.

HEAVY storms have prevailed on the Atlantic, and a number of steamships have arrived at New York considerably battered by the waves.

ADDISON M. SAWYER, the millionaire of Athol, Mass., inventor of the "Sawyer gun," which was used during the Civil War, is dead.

GEORGE G. LOUNSBURY, for many years cashier of the New York Postoffice, shot himself at the home in Hackensack, N. J., after he had been told that he must give up his place to another man; a shortage of \$27,000 in his accounts was found.

JOHN GIBSON fell into a tank filled with logs and boiling water at Grand Rapids, Mich., and was scalded to death. Two other men while trying to help him received possibly fatal injuries.

EX-SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, died at Winchester, aged forty-six years.

THE President a few days since sent to the Senate a large batch of nominations, including three Collectors of Customs and numerous Supervisors of the Census.

SENATOR SHERMAN, who has been confined to his home for some time suffering from influenza, has quite recovered.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND MRS. WANAMAKER gave their first card reception at the Capital. It was one of the most gorgeous affairs ever witnessed in Washington.

THE sub-committee of the House World's Fair Committee decided to ask the full committee for permission to frame a World's Fair bill, omitting reference to site.

THE printed report of the International Marine Conference has been issued for the information of mariners. It makes many changes and modifications in the former code, simplifying many of the signals, and adding greatly to their efficiency.

A LARGE number of failures have occurred at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, amounting to about \$10,000,000.

THREE THOUSAND Portuguese citizens left their cards at the French and Spanish Legations in Lisbon, to show their appreciation of the sympathy with Portugal shown by the French and Spanish in the Anglo-Portuguese dispute.

EDWARD ROTHSCHILD, son of Baron Alphonse Rothschild, became involved in a dispute with Marquis de Gouy. A challenge was sent and accepted, and the duel was fought near Paris. The Marquis was wounded.

THE steamer Sardinian, which arrived at Liverpool, reported that one of her funnels was broken by a heavy sea and the fourth engineer, Tillman, and two firemen were burned to death and four others badly injured.

DR. TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, took luncheon and spent the afternoon with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle, in England.

THE National Bank of the United States of Brazil was incorporated at Rio Janeiro, the capital of \$100,000,000 being subscribed within four hours.

By the sudden cave-in of an embankment in an ore mine near Norristown, Penn., three men were smothered beneath twenty tons of dirt.

DURING confirmation services at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, a young man arose from his seat in the church, and pointing a revolver at Bishop O. W. Whitaker, who was taking part in the services, fired a shot at him. Immediately there was great confusion, and the would-be murderer was taken into custody.

THE body of J. G. Dittman, a banker in Philadelphia, was found floating in the Schuylkill River.

TOBACCO-GROWERS in session in Syracuse, N. Y., passed resolutions demanding protection from Sumatra leaf.

SIXTEEN miners' families at Walston and Adrian, Penn., were put out of their houses by Sheriff Sater. The Sheriff was accompanied by fifty-four Pinkerton police with their Winchester, but the miners made no trouble.

A RAILROAD collision occurred at Camp Hill, Fla., by which two engineers, two train hands and one fireman were killed and several persons injured.

THREE boys who were coasting down hill from the Lakeview Hotel to the Mineral Range Railroad track in Hancock, Mich., ran under a freight car coming down a steep grade. One of the boys were killed and another fatally injured.

IRA GATE, foreman of the Red River Cattle Company at Springer, N. M., shot and killed two Mexican sheep herders because of their trespassing on the company's reservation with their flocks.

THE Denver and Rio Grande Salt Lake express of seven coaches, containing about one hundred passengers, was lifted from the track at Monument, Col., and sixteen passengers were injured.

THE Sub-Committee of the House World's Fair Committee received permission to frame a World's Fair bill, leaving open the question of site.

MRS. HARRISON gave her first reception to the public at the White House.

A FIERCE storm prevailed in Great Britain and Ireland. Much property was destroyed, great damage was done to shipping, and a number of sailors were drowned.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE and his wife sailed from Liverpool on the steamer Aurania for New York.

THERE has been a prolonged snow-storm in Hungary and Styria. Houses are demolished and many lives have been lost.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN- DAY SERMON.

Subject: "What Is in a Name?"
(Preached in Queenstown, Ireland.)

TEXT: "A name which is above every name."—Philippians ii, 9.

On my way from the Holy Land, and while I wait for the steamer to resume her voyage to America, I preach to you from this text, which was one of Paul's rapturous and enthusiastic descriptions of the name of Jesus. By common proverb we have come to believe that there is nothing in a name, and so parents sometimes present their children for baptism regardless of the title given them, and not thinking that that particular title will be either a hindrance or a help. Strange mistake. You have no right to give to your child a name that is lacking either in euphony or in moral meaning. It is a sin for you to call your child Jehoiakim or Tig-lath-Pileser. Because you yourself may have an exasperating name is no reason why you should give it to those who come after you. But how often we have seen some name, filled with jargon, rattling down from generation to generation, simply because someone a long while ago happened to be afflicted with it. Institutions and enterprises have sometimes without sufficient deliberation taken their nomenclature. Mighty destinies have been decided by the significance of a name. There are men who all their life long toil and tussle to get over the influence of some unfortunate name. While we may, through right behavior and Christian demeanor, outlive the fact that we were baptized by the name of a despot, or an infidel, or a cheat, how much better it would have been if we all could have started life without any such incubrance. When I find the apostle, in my text and in other parts of his writing, breaking out in ascriptions of admiration in regard to the name of Jesus, I want to inquire what are some of the characteristics of that appellation. And O that the Saviour Himself, while I speak, might fill me with His own presence, for we never can tell to others that which we have not ourselves felt.

First, this name of Jesus is an easy name. Sometimes we are introduced to people whose name is so long and unpronounceable that we have sharply to listen, and to hear the name given to us two or three times, before we venture to speak it. But within the first two years the little child clasps its hands, and looks up, and says "Jesus." Can it be, amid all the families represented here to-day, there is one household where the little ones speak of "father," and "mother," and "brother," and "sister," and not of "the name which is above every name?" Sometimes we forget the titles of our very best friends, and we have to pause and think before we can recall the name. But can you imagine any freak of intellect in which you could forget the Saviour's designation? That word "Jesus" seems to fit the tongue in every dialect. When the voice in old age gets feeble and tremulous, and indistinct, still this regal word has potent utterance:

Jesus, I love Thy charming name,
His music to my ear;
Fain would I sound it out so loud
That heaven and earth might hear.

Still further, I remark it is a beautiful name. You have noticed that it is impossible to dissociate a name from the person who has the name. So there are names to me that are repulsive—I do not want to hear them at all—while those very names are attractive to you. Why the difference? It is because I happen to know persons by those names who are cross, and sour, and snappish, and queer, while the persons you used to know by those names were pleasant and attractive. As we cannot dissociate a name from the person who holds the name, that consideration makes Christ's name so unspeakably beautiful. No sooner is it pronounced in your presence than you think of Bethlehem, and Gethsemane, and Golgotha, and you see the loving face, and hear the tender voice, and feel the gentle touch. You see Jesus, the one who, though banqueting with heavenly hierarchs, came down to breakfast on the fish that rough men had just hauled out of Genesaret; Jesus, the one who, though the clouds are the dust of His feet, walked footsore on to the road to Emmaus. Just as soon as that name is pronounced in your presence you think of how the shining one gave back the centurion's daughter, and how He helped the blind man to the sunlight, and how He made the cripple's crutches useless, and how He looked down into the babe's laughing eyes, and as the little one struggled to go to Him, flung out His arms around it and impressed a loving kiss on its brow, and said: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Beautiful name—Jesus! It stands for love, for patience, for kindness, for forbearance, for self-sacrifice, for magnanimity. It is aromatic with all odors and accordant with all harmonies. Sometimes I see that name, and the letters seem to be made out of tears, and then again they look like gleaming crowns. Sometimes they seem to me as though twisted out of the straw on which He lay, and then as though built out of the thrones on which His people shall reign. Sometimes I sound that word "Jesus," and I hear coming through the two syllables the sigh of Gethsemane and the groan of Calvary; and again I sound it, and it is all a ripple with gladness and a ring with hosanna. Take all the glories of book bindery and put them around the page where that name is printed. On Christmas morning wreath it on the wall.

Let it drip from harp's string and thunder out in organ's diapason. Sound it often, and it will, until every star shall seem to shine it, and every flower shall seem to breathe it, and mountain and sea, and day and night, and earth and heaven acclaim it full chant: "Blessed be His glorious name for ever. The name that is above every name."

Jesus, the name high over all,
In heaven and earth and sky.

To the repenting soul, to the exhausted invalid, to the Sunday-school girl, to the snow white octogenarian, it is beautiful. The old man comes in from a long walk, and tremblingly opens the doors, and hangs his hat on the old nail, and sets his cane in the usual corner, and lies down on a couch, and says to his children and grandchildren: "My dears, I am going to leave you." They say: "Why, where are you going, grandfather?"

"I am going to Jesus." And so the old man faints away into heaven. The little child comes in from play and throws herself on your lap, and says: "Mamma, I am so sick, I am so sick." And you put her to bed, and the fever is worse and worse, until in some midnight she looks up into your face and says: "Mamma, kiss me good-by, I am going away from you." And you say: "My dear, where are you going to?" And she says: "I am going to Jesus." And the red cheek which you thought was the mark of the fever, only turns out to be the carnation bloom of heaven! Oh, yes, it is a sweet name spoken by the lips of childhood, spoken by the old man.

Still further, it is a mighty name. Rothschild is a potent name in the commercial world, Cuvier in the scientific world, Irving a powerful name in the literary world, Washington an influential name in the political world, Wellington a mighty name in the military world; but tell me any name in all the earth so potent to awe, and lift, and thrill,

and rouse, and agitate, and bless, as this name of Jesus. That on word unhorsed Saul, and flung Newton on his face on ship's deck, and to-day holds 400,000,000 of the race with omnipotent spell. That name in England to-day means more than Victoria; in Germany, means more than Emperor William; in France, means more than Carnot; in Italy, means more than Humbert of the present or Garibaldi of the past. I have seen a man bound hand and foot in sin, Satan his hard task master, in a bondage from which no human power could deliver him, and yet at the pronunciation of that one word he dashed down his chains and marched out forever free. I have seen a man overwhelmed with disaster, the last hope fled, the last light gone out; that name pronounced in his hearing, the sea dropped, the clouds scattered, and a subburst of eternal gladness poured into his soul. I have seen a man hardened in infidelity, defiant of God, full of scoff and jeer, whose of the judgment, reckless of an unending eternity, at the mere pronunciation of that name blanch, and cower, and quake, and pray, and sob, and groan, and believe, and rejoice. O it is a mighty name! At its utterance the last wall of sin will fall, the last temple of superstition crumble, the last juggernaut of cruelty crash to pieces. That name will first make all the earth tremble, and then it will make all the nations sing. It is to be the password at every gate of honor, the insignia on every flag, the battle shout in every conflict. All the millions of the earth are to know it. The red horse of carnage seen in apocalyptic vision, and the black horse of death, are to fall back on their haunches, and the white horse of victory will go forth, mounted by Him who hath the moon under His feet, and the stars of heaven for His tiara. Other dominions seem to be giving out; this seems to be enlarging. Spain has had to give up much of its dominion. Austria has been wonderfully depleted in power. France had to surrender some of her favorite provinces. Most of the thrones of the world are being lowered, and most of the sceptres of the world are being shortened; but every Bible printed, every tract distributed, every Sunday-school class taught, every school founded, every church established, is extending the power of Christ's name. That name has already been spoken under the Chinese wall, and in Siberian snow castle, in Brazilian grove and in eastern pagoda. That name is to swallow up all other names. That crown is to cover up all other crowns. That empire is to absorb all other dominations.

every tract distributed, every Sunday-school class taught, every school founded, every church established, is extending the power of Christ's name. That name has already been spoken under the Chinese wall, and in Siberian snow castle, in Brazilian grove and in eastern pagoda. That name is to swallow up all other names. That crown is to cover up all other crowns. That empire is to absorb all other dominations.

All crimes shall cease, and ancient frauds shall fail.
Returning justice lift aloft her scale;
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And white-robed innocence from heaven descend.

Still further, it is an enduring name. You clamber over the fence of the graveyard and pull away the weeds, and you see the faded inscription on the tombstone. That was the name of a man who once ruled all that town. The mightiest names of the world have either perished or are perishing. Gregory VI., Sancho of Spain, Conrad I. of Germany, Richard I. of England, Louis XVI. of France, Catharine of Russia—mighty names once, that made the world tremble; but now, none so poor as to do them reverence, and to the great mass of the people they mean absolutely nothing; they never heard of them. But the name of Christ is to endure forever. It will be perpetuated in art, for there will be other Belshazzars to depict the Madonna; there will be other Ghirlandajos to represent Christ's baptism; there will be other Bronzinos to show us Christ visiting the spirits in prison; other Giottos to appall our sight with the crucifixion. The name will be preserved in song, for there will be other Alexander Pops to write the "Messiah," other Dr. Youngs to portray His triumph, other Cowpers to sing His love. It will be preserved in costly and magnificent architecture, for Protestantism as well as Catholicism is yet to have its St. Marks and its St. Peters. That name will be preserved in the literature of the world, for already it is embalmed in the best books, and there will be other Dr. Paleys to write the "Evidences of Christianity," and other Richard Baxters to describe the Saviour's coming to judgment. But above all, and more than all, that name will be embalmed in the memory of all the good of earth and all the great ones of heaven. Will the delivered bondman of earth ever forget who freed him? Will the blind man of earth forget who gave him sight? Will the outcast of earth forget who brought him home? No! No!

To destroy the memory of that name of Christ, you would have to burn up all the Bibles and all the churches on earth, and then in a spirit of universal arson go through the gate of heaven, and put a torch to the temples and the towers and the palaces, and after all that city was wrapped in awful conflagration, and the citizens came out and gazed on the ruin—even then, they would hear that name in the thunder of falling tower and the crash of crumbling wall, and see it inwrought in the flying banners of flame, and the redeemed of the Lord on high would be happy yet and cry out: "Let the palaces and the temples burn, we have Jesus left!" "Blessed be His glorious name for ever and ever. The name that is above every name."

Have you ever made up your mind by what name you will call Christ when you meet Him in heaven? You know He has many names. Will you call Him Jesus, or the Anointed One, or the Messiah, or will you take some of the symbolical names which on earth you learned from your Bible?

Wandering some day in the garden of God on high, the place a-bloom with eternal spring-tide, infuse luxuriance of rose, and lily, and amaranth, you may look up into His face and say: "My Lord, Thou art the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley."

Some day, as a soul comes up from earth to take its place in the firmament, and shine as a star for ever and ever, and the lustre of a useful life shall beam forth tremulous and beautiful, you may look up into the face of Christ and say: "My Lord, Thou art a brighter star—the morning star—a star forever."

Wandering some day amid the fountains of life that toss in the sunlight and fall in crash of peal and amethyst in golden and crystalline urn, and you wander up the round banked river to where it first tingles its silver on the rock, and out of the chalice of love you drink to honor and everlasting joy, you may look up into the face of Christ and say: "My Lord, Thou art the fountain of living water."

Some day, wandering amid the lambs and sheep in the heavenly pastures, feeding by the rock, rejoicing in the presence of Him who brought you out of the wolfish wilderness to the sheepfold above, you may look up into His loving and watchful eye and say: "My Lord, Thou art the shepherd of the everlasting hills."

But there is another name you may select. I will imagine that heaven is done. Every throne has its King. Every harp has its harper. Heaven has gathered up everything that is worth having. The treasures of the whole universe have poured into it. The song full. The ranks full. The mansions full. Heaven full. The sun shall set afire with splendor the domes of the temples, and burnish the golden streets into a blaze, and be reflected back from the solid pearl of the twelve gates, and it shall be noon in heaven, noon on the river, noon on the hills, noon in all the valleys—high noon. Then the soul may look up, gradually accustoming itself to the vision, shading the eyes as from the almost insufferable splendor of the noonday light, until the vision can endure it, then crying out: "Thou art the sun that never sets!"

At this point I am staggered with the thought that notwithstanding all the charm in the name of Jesus, and the fact that it is

so easy a name, and so beautiful a name, and so potent a name, and so enduring a name, there are people who find no charm in those two syllables. O come this day and see whether there is anything in Jesus. I challenge those of you who are farther from God to come at the close of this service and test with me whether God is good, and Christ is gracious, and the Holy Spirit is omnipotent. I challenge you to come and kneel down with me at the altar of mercy. I will kneel on one side of the altar, and you kneel on the other side of it, and neither of us will raise up until our sins are forgiven, and we ascribe, in the words of the text, all honor to the name of Jesus—you pronouncing it, I pronouncing it—the name that is above every name.

His worth if all the nations knew.
Sure the whole earth would love Him too.

O that God to-day, by the power of His holy spirit, would roll over you a vision of that blessed Christ, and you would begin to weep and pray and believe and rejoice. You have heard of the warrior who went out to fight against Christ. He knew he was in the wrong, and while waging the war against the kingdom of Christ, an arrow struck him and he fell. His face to the sun, his life blood running away, he caught a handful of the blood that was rushing out in his right hand, and held it up before the sun and cried out: "O Jesus, Thou hast conquered!" And if to-day the arrow of God's spirit piercing your soul, you felt the truth of what I have been trying to proclaim, you would surrender now and forever to the Lord who brought you. Glorious name! I know . . . of what . . . you will accept it or not; but I will tell you one thing here and now, in the presence of angels and men, I take Him to be my Lord, my God, my pardon, my peace, my life, my joy, my salvation, my heaven! "Blessed be His glorious name forever. The name that is above every name." "Hallelujah! unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb for ever and ever. Amen and amen and amen."

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 2.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Brought Into the Temple," Luke ii, 25-35—
Golden Text: Luke ii, 32—Commentary.

25. "And behold there was a man in Jerusalem whose name was Simeon; and this man was righteous and devout, looking for the consolation of Israel" (R. V.). Were there not many righteous men in Jerusalem looking for the Messiah? It does not so appear; or, if there were, here was a choice one who walked with God, separate from the world. There are many now who bear the name of Jesus, but how few appear to find their joy in Him and the greatest consolation in looking for His return.

"And the Holy Spirit was upon him." Here is the secret of power to please God: "By My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts; 'Ye shall receive power after the Holy Spirit is come upon you.' 'Tarry in Jerusalem until ye be endued with the power from on high' (Zec. iv, 6; Acts i, 8; Luke xxiv, 49). Let us earnestly seek to be 'filled with the Spirit' again and again, and anew for every service."

26. "And it had been revealed unto him by the Holy Spirit." "The things of God none knoweth save the Spirit of God;" "The Spirit of Truth will guide you into all truth" (I Cor. ii, 11; John xvi, 13). It is impossible for the natural man to understand spiritual things; but being born of God, born from above, and having become partakers of the Divine nature, we have One in us who is perfect in knowledge, who Himself wrote all Scripture, and if we will only be still and hearken diligently, He will guide us unto all truth. Simeon, or Simon, signifies "hearing," and he evidently heard to some purpose.

27. "And he came by the Spirit into the temple." Notice the three things said of the Spirit in relation to Simeon: The Holy Spirit was upon him, He led him into the temple just at the right time to see the child Jesus; and so he seems to have led Anna also (vs. 38). Now, in Simeon's day the Holy Spirit had not been given as He was afterward given at Pentecost; so, if Simeon enjoyed so much of the Spirit's power and teaching, how much more should we enjoy with the greater gift within our reach.

28. "Then he received Him into his arms and blessed God" (R. V.). Simeon has never forgotten that day, when in his arms lay the Holy Child Jesus, God manifest in the flesh. He had long before received Him by faith into his heart, but now his hands handled and his very eyes saw the Deliverer of whom all the prophets had written. Though we never, like Mary or Simeon, held the child Jesus in our arms, many have been privileged to take care of children for His sake, and He will say to them, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these," etc. We may all by faith receive Him into our hearts, and then some day we shall see Him face to face and be like Him (John i, 12; I John, iii, 2).

29. "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word." No fear of death here; he had lived with God on earth, his eyes had now seen the beginning of the fulfillment of that which the prophets had foretold, and he was ready to go out and wait with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob for the complete fulfillment of the mercy promised to them (Mic. vii, 20).

30. "Mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." Jacob said, "I have waited for Thy salvation, O Lord." Isaiah sang, "Behold, God is my salvation." Moses and David sang, "The Lord is my strength and song, and He is become my salvation" (Gen. xlix, 18; Isa. xli, 2; Ex. xv, 2; Ps. cxviii, 14). But Simeon is privileged to say that he had seen the salvation of Jehovah, for whatever salvation has been, is, or ever will be manifest on this earth, is always through Jehovah, God of Israel, God manifest in the flesh, Jesus of Nazareth.

31. "Which Thou hast prepared before the face of all people." Whether we look at the person of Jesus or the words or works of Jesus all is of God. As to His body it is written: "A body hast Thou prepared Me," and as to His words and works hear these words: "The Father who sent Me, He gave Me a commandment, what I should say and what I should speak;" "The Father that dwelleth in Me, He doeth the works" (Heb. x, 5; John xii, 49; xiv, 10). Then as to the great salvation which He has wrought out for Israel and for all the people it is written, "I have trodden the wine press alone; and of the people there was none with me" (Isa. liiii, 3). The salvation of Jehovah is a fully prepared salvation presented to us for our acceptance.

32. "A light for revelation to the Gentiles, and the glory of Thy people Israel" (R. V.). The Spirit through Simeon speaks again of that which He had before spoken through the prophets; that the Messiah should not only be the glory of Israel but a light to lighten the nations (Isa. xlii, 6; xlix, 6); and in Isa. lx, 1-3, we have the order of events, where we are told that darkness shall cover the earth and gross darkness the people, but the Lord shall arise upon Israel and His glory shall be seen upon them, and the Gentiles shall come to their light and kings to the brightness of their rising.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WEAR A SMILING FACE.

Does any one like a drizzling rain
As well as a sunny sky?
Does any one turn to a frowning face,
If a pleasanter one is nigh?

Oh, give us all the look that springs
From a kindly nature's grace!
We do not care if he's dark or fair—
The boy with a smiling face.

Does any one like a lowering cloud
As well as the shining night?
Does a peevish word have power to please
Like a laugh that is sweet and bright?

Oh, the girl that is gloomy with fretful scowls,
Tho' she dresses in silks and lace
Has never such art to charm the heart
As the girl with a smiling face!

Dear boys and girls, remember this,
You are apt to meet with loss,
No matter what thing you undertake,
When you're sullen, and sour, and cross.

Dear boys and girls, I would say it thrice,
'Twill help you in every case;
If you'd win success, and the world would bless,
You must wear a smiling face.

—Golden Days.

JOHNNIE'S ORATION.

"Got your speech ready for Friday, Johnnie?" asked a school-boy.

"No," said John.

"Well, I have. You'd better hurry up."

"Pshaw! what's the use?" asked John. "You see, a speech for Friday isn't just like lessons that a fellow ought to learn. Ever so many things may happen, so that I shan't have to speak at all. Visitors may come in, or some other boy may recite something very long, so that there won't be time for me. I shan't bother. Maybe I'll go out in the country that day, and then if I learned anything it would be of no use. I'll wait till the time comes."

John waited, but he did not go to the country; the other boys chose short declamations, and Friday morning was so cloudy that there was no prospect of company. At noon John was in a state of desperation. He flew here and there about the house in search of something that would answer his purpose. Uncle Jack gave him a book of old dialogues and orations, but before he could learn more than a line or two it was school-time.

The others spoke, but John listened without hearing much, and when his own name was called he walked across the floor with a very bewildered feeling, and staring at the ceiling, leaned against a post in the centre of the room. Mr. Grey would not accept excuses; John knew that perfectly. He put his hands into his pockets and looked at the boys, pulled them out again and looked at the clock; then he began confusedly: "My name is Norval. On the Grampian hills—my name is Norval. On the Grampian hills my father feeds his—his—name is Norval—"

"Runs in the family, that name does," slyly whispered a boy near him. The others began to laugh, for they all knew how grandly John had talked of not taking any trouble. Mr. Grey began to look curiously over his glasses, and John knew something must be done; so he suddenly said: "I don't know much about Norval, but I know something about industry; so I'll talk about that: Industry is a good thing to have; it's better than luck. If a boy just trusts to luck, it may not turn out as he expects, and then he gets into trouble. If a boy is really industrious and gets ready for things why—he's ready. If the man that invented telegraphing had waited for luck, I don't suppose there'd have been any messages sent yet. Boys, be industrious; get ready for things beforehand, and don't wait till the time comes."

John bowed and sat down, and the boys applauded heartily. Mr. Grey, who did not understand the matter so well, hesitated a moment, but finally said: "This address seems to be original, and I suppose we must judge it leniently on that account, though it is very imperfectly prepared. There is some valuable truth in it, however, which the speaker himself may profit by: 'Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.' Or rather, he added more seriously, there is a better motto still that I should like to give you: 'Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as unto the Lord, and not unto men.' That will prevent all shams and careless work."

The boys thought John had escaped wonderfully well; but he was certain of one thing—that if he had not learned anything to recite, he had learned something else that day. —Morning Star.

33. "And His Father and His mother were marveling at the things which were spoken concerning Him." In our last lesson (vs. 19) we saw Mary keeping and pondering the sayings of the shepherds, and in our next lesson we shall see her marveling at the sayings of Simeon. If the prophets did not fully comprehend many things which the Spirit caused men to write, as is evident from I Pet. i, 10-11, it is not to be wondered at that neither Mary nor Joseph should comprehend all that the shepherds and Simeon said about the holy child Jesus.

34. "Behold this Child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel." How Israel's Messiah could be for the fall of many in Israel must have been at that time a dark saying, and yet the Spirit through Isaiah had said, "He shall be for a stone of stumbling, and for a rock of offense to both the houses of Israel; * * * and many among them shall stumble and fall," etc. (Isa. viii, 14, 15). The Spirit through Paul tells us that they stumbled because they would not accept Christ as their righteousness, choosing rather the works of the law than Him in whom all the law was fulfilled. But Paul also says as Simeon said, and all the prophets, that as surely as they have fallen so surely shall they rise again; their fall has proved a gain to the Gentiles, but their rising again shall be as life from the dead to the whole world.

"And for a sign which shall be spoken against." As Jonah was a sign to the Ninevites, and the prophets were signs to Israel, so Jesus was a sign to the people of that generation. As they resisted and refused to hear the prophets, so they spake against Jesus, and therefore the men of Nineveh shall rise up in the judgment against them (Luke xi, 29-32).

35. "A sword shall pierce through thy own soul also; that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed." Let any woman put herself in imagination in Mary's place and consider what may have been Mary's suffering from the tongues of others in connection with the birth of Jesus, and what her soul agony at His death, and they will have some light on this verse. Let us all remember that the servant cannot expect better treatment than his master, and that "all that will live Godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution" (II Tim. iii, 12). —Lesson Helper.

THE latest boy evangelist is a youth of twenty named C. E. Pilgrim, who has just closed a successful revival in Baltimore in which three hundred souls were saved. He began the revival work when a lad of fourteen, and is said to have been singularly successful. He is not flippant or slangy. He tells the gospel story in a simply eloquent style, and sings very sweetly. He is a handsome youth, graceful in gesture, affectionate in spirit, intense in expression, original in thought and tireless as a worker. (For particulars see small bills.) There is something theatrical in the way in which these boy preachers go about the country working up revivals, and it seems that the notoriety they attain must be more or less harmful to them. Doubtless they do some good, but their immaturity and cocksureness must make their appeals seem simply grotesque to those who have seen much of life.

LEE surrendered on Friday; Moscow was burned on Friday; Washington was born on Friday; Shakespeare was born on Friday; America was discovered on Friday; Richmond was evacuated on Friday; the Bastille was destroyed on Friday; the Mayflower was landed on Friday; Queen Victoria was married on Friday; King Charles I. was beheaded on Friday; Fort Sumter was bombarded on Friday; Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Friday; Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday; the battle of Marengo was fought on Friday; the battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday; the battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Friday; Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday; the battle of New Orleans was fought on Friday; the Declaration of Independence was signed on Friday.

THE women of the Russian telegraph service are raising a great outcry in the press against the hardship of the law in force in Russia that they may only marry telegraphists, and that, too, only those who are engaged at the same station, the official idea being that they thereby, in case of need, would be able to take the place of their husbands. A young Russian woman writes to a Novgorod paper: "I have, therefore, if I do not choose to forfeit my situation, first to fall in love with an electrical swain, then to manage that he falls in love with me, next to arrange that he is transferred to my station. This is a hard task for a girl who is riveted fourteen hours every day to her apparatus, and does not wish to lose her pittance of 720 rubles a year."

THERE is a curiosity along the Fairmount, Morgantown and Pittsburgh Railroad, about six miles above town, worth noticing, says the Morgantown (Pa.) Post. Two sycamore trees, standing about ten feet apart, are joined together by a limb fifteen inches in diameter, and it's dollars to doughnuts which tree it started to grow from. They are the only Siamese twins in this vicinity.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.
SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES
IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton
Depot, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

PHILADELPHIA proposes, as a
final contribution to Johnstown, to
donate the four fire engines which
have been in service in the latter
place since the great flood.

As a news gatherer the *Philadelphia Inquirer* is without a superior and its news is dished up in the most entertaining and spicy manner. No one is surprised that the brains and energy of the new management have brought the *Inquirer* to the front of Pennsylvania journals, nor that a largely increased circulation and business should result; but every one who read the *Inquirer* last Friday was surprised at the announcement, "The *Inquirer* one cent, beginning tomorrow." Only a great business could make such a move possible. It is a revolution. Think of it! Eight large, well-filled pages of the latest and best news for one cent! Read the *Inquirer*.

JOHN G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, expresses the hope that the non-partisan temperance workers will not waste time in combating any political organization, a tendency in the W. C. T. U. which he thinks has interfered with temperance work. The poet has expressed the truth so far as many of the professed workers are concerned, but in many individual cases there has been no attempt to interfere with politics. Politics and temperance will mix but less readily than oil and water. Politics is generally intemperance, in times of a campaign. It is on the line recommended by Mr. Whittier that the new organization of temperance women proposes to hew out its work.

The "Third Term" Prejudice.

In many localities it has come to be the settled opinion that no one should be nominated and elected to an office for a third term. In political offices this precedent or prejudice is made to apply to the highest or the lowest—to the presidency or to the county auditor. Whether the principle of frequent rotation in political offices is a wise one is a question about which there is room for honest difference of opinion, and depends largely upon the answer to the question, "Does the office exist for the man, or the man for the office?" This question we shall not now attempt to answer, nor shall we find fault with the principle of "two terms are enough," as it is commonly applied to our political offices; but we want to object to the application of the principle to one office that is or should be entirely divorced from politics or any of the principles or prejudices of politics. We refer to the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools. The only correct principle is to elect the man who can do most and best for our schools regardless of any other consideration; elect and re-elect him as long as he continues to be the best man and is willing to serve. The education of our children and the welfare of our public schools is an interest too sacred to yield to the ambition of any aspirant for the office of Superintendent. Only experience, character, scholarship, enthusiasm and success should be considered, and the principle that

should govern our directors in making a selection for this office should be, "the best man for the place" regardless of the number of terms he has served. The more experience he has had in the office the better, if he be the best man otherwise.

Mount Union.

Alex Maxwell has been busy hauling logs for several days for the chair factory.

F. B. Davis buried a two-year-old child on Saturday. This was the first death in Mount Union caused by la grippe.

Miss Allie Brodbeck, of Orbisonia, has been visiting friends in this place the past week.

The young people of town had high times on the ice on the canal several days last week.

W. J. Campbell, teacher of No. 2 school, has been, for a number of days, away from home, attending to his work as mercantile appraiser. His brother has been filling his position as teacher.

We had the pleasure of listening to Rev. L. L. Haughwout, on Sunday last. He filled the pulpit for Rev. Campbell, who is slowly recovering and expects next Sunday to be able to make his appearance at church.

The body of Reuben Waite, formerly of this place, but lately of Altoona, was interred in the Odd Fellow's cemetery on Monday morning. The deceased was aged 36 years, 9 months, and 20 days. The body was taken to the Methodist church, where a practical sermon was delivered by Rev. Auker, thence to the cemetery.

Calvin.

Wanted—At this place, a good shoemaker married or single; also, a good blacksmith.

C. M. Glasgow intends moving to Altoona, April 1st. We very much regret to see Mr. G. leave us, as he is an A. No. 1 citizen.

H. Querry is doing a lively business.

La grippe patients are very numerous. Among the many are Mrs. Wm. P. Wright and son Harper, Mrs. M. A. Wright, Mrs. O. M. Wright, Miss Nora Roland, Mrs. Geo. Roland, John Bowman and wife, and Miss Sylvia Stever.

Peter Bowman has added much to the appearance of his residence by the removal of his woodhouse.

Lumbering, in this vicinity is very good. You can stand in front of the postoffice and look westward and see the smoke of five steam sawmills, all within 2½ miles of this place.

John Coder will shortly move into the house of J. M. Stever.

The Everett farm was not knocked down on Saturday. It was only bid to \$775. The administrator thinks that entirely too low.

A. G. Wright lost a valuable horse on the 26th inst.

J. C. Shaffer is nursing a very sore finger.

Rev. Henry Brown has left the Otterbein appointment without preaching.

Martin Stever, of Cassville, and Wm. Prough, of Calvin, are dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Preaching in the M. E. church on Thursday night next, and will continue nightly for ten nights. On Saturday at 10, a m., quarterly conference.

COMMUNICATED.

It was with profound sorrow that I learned of the death of my old friend, schoolmate and associate, R. Milton Speer. Would that I could do greater justice to his memory. I know of no one with whom I am acquainted that deserves a greater eulogy. My first acquaintance with him was when, a barefoot boy, he offbore brick for the Cassville Seminary, in which institution he received his education. On the Sabbath he was found in the Sabbath school where, boy as he was, he displayed the mind of maturer years. In school he made rapid progress. I well remember his first original oration. How he was complimented by those of more advanced years! While in that school he displayed the tact that, in after years, was so fully developed in examining witnesses, viz: getting persons to tell him anything he wanted to know. Of his brilliancy as a man I need not write as it has long since been a household word throughout the county, and greatly through the state. But of two traits, I would make mention: his industry and honesty. He told me the first case he ever had, he got by being at his office before any of the other attorneys were up. It was for a man from Centre county, an entire stranger. He won the case. This habit he kept as long as he was able to attend to business. He referred to another attorney that lacked only this essential to make him brilliant.

He also told me that whatever success he had in politics was due to the fact that he had made it a rule to be candid and honest in all things, telling men frankly, when he thought so, that they had a poor show. Many, he said, were not pleased at the time, but they

almost invariably thanked him afterward. In conclusion, I must say that I am glad that it was my lot to be so intimately acquainted with so pure and noble a character. I trust his many kind advices shall be remembered as I journey down the stream of life. I am glad, too, that Huntingdon county produced so brilliant a man, and that he was raised in Trough Creek Valley. Farewell, fair friend, farewell. Peace to thy ashes.

W.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD.			LEAVE EASTWARD.		
Altoona	Mapleton	Harrisburg	Altoona	Mapleton	Harrisburg
Express.	Passenger.	Mail.	Express.	Passenger.	Mail.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		3 15	10 45	
3 10	8 15	5 30	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	11 22	6 39	8 30
3 38	8 54	6 04	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 48	7 45	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 53	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	10 03	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	10 12	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	10 18	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	10 30	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50				
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburgh at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburgh at 8:00 a. m., daily. Altoona, 11:50 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m.; Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily. (except Sunday) Pittsburgh at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburgh at 6:10 p. m., daily. Altoona, 12:01 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m.; Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11:30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12:40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH.			NORTH.		
Mail	Express	Day	Mail	Express	Day
a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
6 35	8 25		6 20	12 15	
6 45	8 35		6 09	12 02	
6 52	8 41		6 05	11 58	
7 03	8 51		5 55	11 48	
7 10	9 00		5 45	11 40	
7 22	9 12		5 32	11 28	
7 35	9 25		5 20	11 15	
7 48	9 40		5 06	11 02	
7 53	9 45		5 02	10 57	
8 05	9 55		4 52	10 47	
8 15	10 08		4 41	10 38	
8 21	10 17		4 33	10 28	
8 25	10 20		4 30	10 25	
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.	

"F" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH.			NORTH.		
Mail	Express	Day	Mail	Express	Day
No. 10	No. 8	No. 6	No. 7	No. 5	No. 3
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	12 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 32	10 27	2 52	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	10 43	7 51	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m. Express No. 4, moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:30 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.			EAST.		
No. 14	No. 12		No. 11	No. 13	
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
6 23	9 40		6 30	4 42	
6 16	9 33		6 37	4 49	
6 08	9 25		6 45	4 57	
6 04	9 21		6 49	5 01	
5 58	9 15		6 55	5 07	
5 46	8 58		7 07	5 19	
5 37	8 49		7 16	5 28	

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

Latta Grove.

The farmers have quit plowing, and will not resume work until the gulf stream changes its course a little nearer the coast.

Frank Stever has gone to Mapleton, where he will be employed by Marion Robley.

John Reynolds, a colored citizen of Smith Valley, has just finished making hay. He began on the 4th of July, we think. This will be hard to beat on the hay line. John will soon begin his celebrated lectures and concerts.

Quarry & Bros. have moved their sawmill onto land belonging to Benj. Quarry, in the lower end of the valley.

H. L. Beatty has been on the sick list for the past week.

Jacob Zilius & Co., have not yet found the much-hunted ore in Smith Valley, but are still hunting for the hidden treasure. He will begin the erection of the railroad next spring.

Quite a large number of the people of this vicinity are suffering with la grippe. We will give a few of the worst cases: Mrs. Laura Smith and family, Mary Querry and three children, W. G. Taylor, and Esco Walker.

The third month's report of the Latta Grove school is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. Enrolled,	19	17	36
Av. Attendance,	16	13	29
Per cent. "	97	87	92

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Bert Smith, Willie Taylor, Orie Querry, Gertie Querry, Miles Monihen, Rhoda Monihen, Edna Smith, Jesse Stever, Isaac Querry, Ira Querry.

Barney Kelley, the blacksmith at the cross-roads, has rented his house to Levi Wright, of Smith Valley.

Miss Virdie Black, daughter of Ephraim Black, has been quite ill with scarlet fever, and, for a few days, death was feared. At this writing, though, she is slowly convalescing. These are a few other cases reported.

THE SUN

FOR 1890.

Some people agree with THE SUN's opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

Democrats know that for twenty years THE SUN has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its loyalty to the true interests of the party it serves with intelligence and disinterested vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE SUN's fault if it has seen further into the millstone.

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that will probably determine the result of the Presidential election of 1892, and perhaps the fortunes of the Democracy for the rest of the century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in company with THE SUN.

Daily, per month.....\$0.50
Daily, per year.....6.00
Sunday, per year.....2.00
Daily and Sunday, per year.....8.00
Daily and Sunday, per month.....0.70
Weekly Sun, one year.....1.00

Address, THE SUN, New York.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassville a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7:30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Wav Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2:30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of GEO. T. NUMER, Dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of George T. Numer, late deceased, of the Borough of Mapleton, county of Huntingdon, and state of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. YOCUM.

Hunt'd'n, Pa., Jan 7, '90. Administrator.

Subscribe
for
"The Item."

GREAT
SLAUGHTER!
IN
Thos. S. Johnston's
CLOAK
DEPARTMENT!

Every Garment Must Be Sold!
Now Is the Time to Secure Bargains!
Prices Way Down!
Come and See for Yourself!
Thos. S. Johnston,
OPERA HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Jan. 29, 1890.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. K. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax Collector & Treasurer—
School Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter, W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. F. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge of Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope, V. B. McCarthy.
Borough Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices of the Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7:00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, No. 189, meets second Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Sarah J. Stubbs, N. G.; Miss Nannie Swope, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Alfred Lamberson, President; A. L. Morgan, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 2 o'clock, p. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. E. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Broombaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 2 p. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Elmer E. Bell visited friends in Juniata county last week.

—W. O. Brindle has been appointed postmaster at Spruce Creek.

—If you have an item of local news why not send or hand it to us.

—Dr. G. C. Borst, of Mount Union, was a welcome caller at the ITEM office yesterday.

—J. B. Ewing left yesterday to accept a position as assistant foreman on a railroad in New Jersey.

—D. M. Evans is enjoying a week's recreation among friends in Cassville and Tod township.

—Mrs. Grace Lightner, of Huntingdon, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mattie Stever, last week.

—Mrs. Ada Willard, of Loysville, has been visiting among her many friends in Mapleton during the past week.

—A little daughter arrived at the residence of W. C. Barkley last week. Elmer Palmer was also favored with a like present.

—In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest. For sale by Wm. M. Phillips.

—All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by Wm. M. Phillips.

—Quarterly meeting services, to be conducted by Rev. G. B. McKee, of Tyrone, will be held in the U. B. church at Huntingdon, February 8th and 9th.

—Mr. and Mrs. James L. Cramer, of Nebraska, are visiting friends in Pennsylvania and may conclude to locate in this state. Mr Cramer is a son of Rev. W. Cramer.

—Among those favored with pensions or increase of pensions within the past week was the following resident of this county: Saran, mother of David A. Lowery, Entrikin.

—Attention, soldiers! All delinquent members of Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., will be reinstated on payment of \$1.00. This proposition will be open until March 1, 1890.

—Prof. J. Irwin White, of Huntingdon, representing the Northwestern Mutual Life insurance company, was in town last Saturday. We were favored with a call from him.

—The firm of Foust & Etner, of Mill Creek, has been dissolved, John S. Etner being succeeded by I. N. Foust. Mr. Etner has purchased I. N. Foust's store and will continue business.

—John C. Hawk and Miss Anna W. Stull, both of Huntingdon, were united in marriage at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. W. Cramer, Wednesday morning, January 22nd.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stever, of Cass township, were visitors to Mapleton over Sunday, having been summoned hither by the illness of their son, Frank. The latter is again able to be about.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning. At the close of the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Love Feast at 9.15 o'clock.

—The Mapleton Sand Company have just completed the erection of a building 20x30 feet to be used as a drier. The drier has a capacity of 50 tons per day. The fires were lighted yesterday.

—Harry S. Stubbs, while attempting to board a freight train last Wednesday evening was thrown and had a deep gash about two inches in length cut in his forehead directly above the left eye.

—Mrs. E. E. McCarl on Saturday received intelligence that her sister, Miss Ida Hunter, of Lucy Furnace, was lying at the point of death. A report from her yesterday states that she is much better.

—W. Mc. Speck, of Shade Gap, has leased from M. L. Rex the room formerly occupied by D. M. Cowher and used as a meat market, and will open a barber shop therein next week. Mr. Speck comes well recommended.

—Martin Stever, of near Cassville, is sick with pneumonia resulting from la grippe. Three physicians in consultation think recovery may be possible but they give no encouragement. His attendants think he will not recover.

—In order to accommodate their increasing trade, B. O'Connor & Sons will build an addition to their store room. They need room now and offer extra inducements to buyers. Read what they say in their advertisement.

—The shops of the H. & B. T. R. R., located at Saxton, were totally destroyed by fire last Friday morning. The fire, which originated in the paint shop, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss \$50,000. Insured.

—T. M. Logan will sell at Bridgeport in Brady township, Tuesday, February 4, 1890, commencing at 1 o'clock, the following personal property: 2 horses, harness, 2 wagons, cart and cart gears, a lot of rye, single-trees, chains, bobsleds, etc.

—The name of N. H. Downs' still lives, although he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public. For sale by Wm. M. Phillips.

—W. W. Moorhead accompanied by Mr. Sankey, a retired gentleman of Mount Union, visited the Mapleton schools yesterday and called upon a number of their friends in town. Mr. Sankey is a cousin of the noted musician, Ira D. Sankey.

—The stone work of the Mount Union bridge was completed last week and work on the superstructure was commenced last Monday. The stone work was done under the contract of P. B. Fleck by L. A. & A. Green and is an excellent piece of masonry.

—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Baker, of Dwight, Illinois, are visiting friends in this and Fulton county. Mrs. Baker is a sister of the late Hon. R. M. Speer and they were summoned hither to attend the funeral of that gentleman. They were the guests of J. W. and B. F. Baker and their families last week.

—Mapleton will soon have another store. Koller & Able, now engaged in business at Shade Gap, have leased from M. L. Rex the room occupied as a furniture store, and will conduct a general mercantile business therein. Possession to be given April 1st. Mr. McLaughlin will move his furniture store to G. W. Wright's room now occupied as the postoffice.

—“Credit,” said the driver of a New York truck the other day, “is the costliest thing they keep a grocery stores and meat markets.” If the force of that truck driver equals his intelligence he won't be a truck driver long, and if most persons understood the principle of economical living as well as he does there would be fewer people living beyond their incomes.

—A change in the agency at this station is to go into effect February 1st. R. M. McCoy will exchange places with J. G. Hicks, ticket agent at Lewistown. Mr. McCoy has proven himself a competent, agreeable, and accommodating agent and we are very sorry to see him leave. The object of the change is to enable Mr. Hicks to be near his farm near Mill Creek.

—The semi annual county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the M. E. church at this place, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Tuesday evening an entertainment consisting of music, recitations and addresses will be given, and on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Mary Sparks Wheeler, of Philadelphia, will lecture. All are invited to be present.

—Next week John G. Gillam, who has been conducting a clothing and gents' furnishing store in Altoona since last October, will close out his business at that place and will return to Mapleton. He purposes devoting all his time and attention to his large mercantile interests here and will leave no stone unturned to accommodate and please those who favor him with their patronage. He will add many new lines to his already well-selected stock.

—Next Sunday will be ground hog day or candlemas, as the almanacs say. According to the legend, if his hogship, who is supposed to have been housed up since the early autumn, see his shadow on this day he will retire for six weeks longer during which we may expect extremely cold weather, but if he be not able to see his shadow he will continue to roam about and spring is at once supposed to set in. But all signs fail in these days. We shall see what the ground hog has in store for us.

—Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., was honored last Saturday evening by a visiting delegation composed of the following: Past Grand W. S. Bare, of Mountain City Lodge, No. 473, of Altoona; J. A. McLain, of Waterfall Lodge, No. 773; E. B. Gillett, of Otantinger Lodge, No. 53, of Delaware, Ohio; W. B. Watson, H. W. Miller, N. B. Corbin, Hugh Lindsay, W. Focht and L. R. Brown, of Juniata Lodge, No. 117, of Huntingdon; and members Richard Wolf, of Ridgley Lodge, No. 112, of Massachusetts, and H. C. Wishart, of Wells Valley Lodge, No. 607, of Fulton county. They seemed to enjoy their visit very much.

—Nearly all our older readers who have resided in this and adjoining counties for thirty years or more remember Abe Lacy. In those days alms-asking tramps as we see them now seldom passed through these parts. In fact there were only two of them, Abe Lacy and Jake Yost and they were tolerated because they were so few and, having a large territory, called so seldom. Yost we presume has long ago passed in his checks but Lacy still lives. An article in the Adamsburg Herald of 23rd inst states that he had been there the week before. Walking does not go so well with him as it did fifty years ago as it requires almost four hours to travel one mile. They purchased him a ticket to Lewistown where he probably now is.

—The Mooresville correspondent of the Local News says: On Monday, Jan. 27, work will be commenced on the extension of the Diamond Valley railroad from West Mooresville, to Mooresville proper. Time necessary for its completion, from eight to ten days, after which will be erected at its terminus a grain, flour and feed warehouse and coal sheds, by S. E. Henry & Co., of Huntingdon, Pa., who propose purchasing of those engaged in agricultural pursuits their products, thus affording them (Agricolae) a market almost, if not equally on a par with Huntingdon's grain market. The D. V. R. R. Co., contemplates running passenger trains daily, intersecting with trains on the P. R. R. (Schedule will be published later.) The Adams Express Company contemplates erecting an office in which to transact the business of their renowned transportation system.

Programme of Temperance Convention.

The fourth semi-annual convention of the Huntingdon County Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet in Mapleton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 4th and 5th.

Tuesday Morning.

The first session will open at 9.15, Tuesday morning, with a half-hour's devotional service. At 10, a. m., convention will be called to order, when delegates will be enrolled and committees appointed. 11, a. m., meeting of the executive committee.

Tuesday Afternoon.

2, p. m., devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Mary Sparkes Wheeler, National W. C. T. U. evangelist. 2.45, p. m., convention called to order; reports of officers; report of the National W. C. T. U., by one of the delegates, Mrs. M. J. McKee, of Orbisonia.

Tuesday Evening.

7, p. m., an entertainment will be given by the young people of Mapleton.

Wednesday Morning.

Wednesday, 9.30, a. m., devotional service, led by Mrs. Wm. H. Woods, of Huntingdon. Reports of local unions and superintendents of departments. 12 o'clock, noonday, Hour of Prayer.

Wednesday Afternoon.

2, p. m., devotional service, led by Mrs. Mary Blair, of Huntingdon. 2.30, reports of committees; unfinished business.

Wednesday Evening.

7, p. m., public address, “The Crusade,” by Mrs. Mary Sparkes Wheeler.

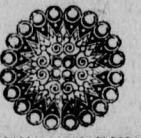
MRS. F. B. WHARTON,
PRES'T.
MRS. R. B. WESTBROOK,
COR. SEC'Y.

—As previously noted in these columns the marriage of Mr. Joseph J. Gillam, of this place and Miss Grace F. Butler, of Petersburg, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday evening, January 23, 1890, at 5 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. L. Hughes. The attendants were Mr. John G. Gillam, of Mapleton, and Miss ——— Swope, of Petersburg. About seventy-five guests were present, many of them being from Tyrone, Huntingdon, Bellefonte, Altoona and other distant places. An elegant repast was served to the guests. Mr. Gillam is a prosperous young business man and his bride is a much-esteemed young lady. The happy couple arrived in Mapleton, Monday morning and the same evening were tendered a serenade by the Mapleton cornet band. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes.

—In looking over old records and the files of old newspapers, we have discovered the remarkable fact that there used to be snow in this country, and that the people greatly enjoyed themselves in what they called the winter season in sleighs, which instead of running on wheels, slid smoothly over the frozen snow. The horses attached to said vehicles carried strings of bells around their necks and front and over their backs, and buffalo robes were used to keep the sleigh-riders warm. Sleighting was esteemed great fun, and the young folks had jolly times. They didn't care how cold it was—they just snuggled up to each other and kept warm. All this occurred years ago, before the climate changed, which brought rain and mud and the grip instead of sleighting.

—A wreck which detained freight trains for several hours occurred a short distance west of Mount Union yesterday about 12.30 o'clock. The fireman of Mifflin Local flagged an east bound coal train to hold it until local would get through with its work at Mount Union. A beef train followed the coal train and receiving no danger signal crashed into the rear end of the coal train. On account of a sharp curve where the wreck occurred the coal train was not visible until the beef train was but a few yards away. About twenty cars were damaged, several thousand pounds of beef destroyed, and an engine killed. No person was hurt. The debris was taken west late last evening. As one of the damaged cars was taken past the water plug at this place it struck the plug, broke it off and caused a rush of waters which damaged the Speer White Sand company's lot considerably.

—A very pleasant reunion was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ripple last Saturday the occasion being the birthday of Mr. Ripple. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ripple daughter and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Remick Ripple, of Mount Union, Mrs. Joseph Rhodes and son, Clarence, of Shirley township, John Barkley and two sons, and Mrs. H. A. Chilcote and two daughters.



FEBRUARY 1, 1890

We will personally assume the management of the store on Main street, near the depot. Am closing out business at Altoona and will devote all my time to the Mapleton store, striving to supply the wants of my customers.

Do you trade in Mapleton? If not, why not?

DO YOU KNOW there is a better market in Mapleton than in any other town in the Juniata Valley?

DO YOU KNOW there is no cheaper place to buy whatever you need than at Mapleton?

DO YOU KNOW that Gillam keeps the freshest stock of goods in the county?

DO YOU KNOW that Gillam sells cheaper than any of his competitors.

DO YOU KNOW that Gillam allows no stock to accumulate on his hands.

These and many other things you ought to know and if you will call at Gillam's store you will learn that these and many other things are exactly so.

Give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.



The Baby.

Pray, have you heard the news?
Sturdy in lungs and thews
There's a new baby!
Ring bells of crystal life,
Wave boughs with blossoming tip;
Think what he may be!

Love cannot love enough,
Winter is never rough
All around such sweetness;
One of a million more
Lent to the glad heart's door
In their completeness.

Though in each year 'tis told,
Such news is never old
Of a first birthday;
Welcome thou ray of light,
In joyous wishes dight,
Sail down thy mirth-way.

—Rose H. Lathrop, in the Housewife.

Mrs. Melthorpe's Mistake.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"Mark Antony's widow!" said Mrs. Melthorpe, sharply. "Again! Didn't I desire you to tell her yesterday, when she called, that I was particularly engaged?"

Hyacinth Melthorpe hesitated. She was a tall, angular girl of fifteen, with feet and hands pitifully in her way, and big, frightened eyes, like those of a hare disturbed in its woodland haunts.

"Mamma," she ventured, "won't you see her? She is very pretty and young, and she looks so dreadfully tired."

"No, I won't," said Mrs. Melthorpe, standing with a little Dresden statuette in her hand, and considering whether it had better be packed in a trunk or carried by hand. "I am going down to my brother-in-law Harper's, with Norine, and I have no time to spare for poor relations."

"Oh, mamma, hush! She will hear you!"

"Let her hear me. The truth never yet did anybody any harm. Mark Antony would marry her, in spite of all of us, when he might have had Prudentia Goldiland with her quarter of a million, for the asking."

"Mamma, she is your brother's widow."

Mrs. Melthorpe fixed upon her youngest-born a Gorgon glance which nearly froze her to death.

"Be silent, Miss!" said she. "Is it for a slip of a thing like you to contradict me and lay down the law? Tell Mark Antony's widow to go about her business!"

At this moment, however, Hyacinth was reinforced by a slight, fair-haired little woman in a very plain black gown, who valiantly presented herself on the scene.

"Do not blame Hyacinth, Mrs. Melthorpe," said she. "I called to see you because I have just returned from a visit to Harper Castle."

Mrs. Melthorpe stiffened visibly. Hyacinth looked appalled. Even Norine, the beauty of the family, who lay like a sultana among her cushions, and drank chocolate, roused herself into something like attention, lifting her big, deer-like eyes to the blushing face of the newcomer.

"She is pretty, in a wax doll sort of fashion," thought Norine, who herself was a sort of Junonian belle—large, languid and pink-cheeked.

"Yes," said Mrs. Melthorpe. "But if you will allow me to mention it, Mrs. Mark Antony, it was hardly the thing for you to besiege my poor dear brother-in-law—even at his own house."

"His wife was Mark Antony's sister."

"Humph!" said Mrs. Melthorpe, "If you expect, madame, to be adopted by all Mark Antony's relations, you will find yourself considerably mistaken. You are young and perhaps inexperienced. Allow me to warn you that too much pushing will not be tolerated by the family."

Mrs. Mark Antony Maywood colored to the very roots of her golden fringe of hair; she would have spoken, but her sister-in-law kept the floor.

"If you will read the newspapers," said she, "you will perceive that there are plenty of situations as companions, stenographers, amanuenses, and so on, to be had."

"But—"

Again Mrs. Melthorpe struck in:

"Or I would recommend you to study telegraphy, or purchase a typewriter and practice diligently upon it. Anything would be preferable to becoming a burden upon your friends. Good morning!"

Mrs. Mark Antony withdrew silently. Norine Melthorpe tossed her head; Hyacinth burst into tears.

"Goosey," cried Norine, "what are you sobbing about?"

"Oh, it was too cruel," faltered Hyacinth. "You might at least have offered her a cup of your chocolate, Norine?"

"Nonsense," said Norine. "The woman has got to be taught to know her place! Let her go to work!"

"But she never was brought up to do anything. She was rich when Uncle Mark Antony married her," pleaded Hyacinth.

"She might have had a few thousand dollars—nothing to what Prudentia Goldiland would have inherited; but it is no fault of ours that Mark Antony gambled them all away. Her mother should have brought her up differently."

"Mamma, it's just the way you have educated Norine. She can't even sew on her own shoe-buttons!" protested truthful Hyacinth.

"How dare you argue with me, you impertinent minx!" retorted Mrs. Melthorpe, putting down the Dresden statuette and giving Hyacinth a smart box on the ear. "Go down stairs and help Bridget, at once; and don't you ever dare again to dictate to me!"

So the packing went on—for although Mrs. Melthorpe had only written to her wealthy brother-in-law that she would spend a few weeks at Harper Castle, with his permission, as dear Norine's health was delicate, and Hyacinth, sweet child, was growing a great deal too fast, still she had made up her mind to remain there permanently, when once she had obtained a footing.

"And I wonder," thought indignant Hyacinth, "what mamma calls that but pushing."

The Melthorpes went down by train the next week but one, leaving the packing-boxes on storage, and taking only nine trunks. For Harper Castle was not many miles from Saratoga, and Mrs. Melthorpe intended that "dear Norine" should have the benefit of the fashionable season.

"Albert Harper is as rich as Croesus," thought the maneuvering mother, "and there's no reason that some of the money shouldn't be spent on his nieces!"

She had not seen much of the Harpers of Harper Castle, of late years because there had been no very particular warmth of affection between herself and her sister. "If I had supposed," reasoned Mrs. Melthorpe, "that Artemis was going to marry rich, I should have treated her very differently those years that she lived at home with me. But Melthorpe said there was no reason she shouldn't earn her living, and save us the extra expense of a lady's maid—and, of course, all that is a bygone now, and if we play our cards well, we can have a home at Harper Castle for the rest of our lives!"

The elegant open landau with its deep bay horses glittering with gold-plated harness, and its two coachmen in black livery, was waiting at the station. Norine entered it, more like royal Juno than ever. Mrs. Melthorpe bustled after her, and Hyacinth seated herself timidly at the back of the carriage.

"This is something like," said Norine, languidly exultant. "Mamma, we've been grubs all our lives, now we are commencing to be butterflies. I must say, I like to feel my wings."

And Hyacinth was silent.

Colonel Harper met them at the door—a superb arched portal beneath a row of Corinthian columns. He was a handsome, middle-aged gentleman, his hair just sprinkled with gray, his keen, dark eyes sparkling through eye-glasses. Norine kissed him effusively. Mrs. Melthorpe squeezed his hand. Hyacinth shrank back, scarcely daring to appropriate any of the welcome to herself.

"Pray walk in," said the Colonel. "I was just considering the propriety of writing to you, when I received the letter announcing your speedy visit."

"My dear Albert! Of writing to us?"

"Yes," said Colonel Harper, ushering them into a stately drawing-room. "I do not know that my affairs particularly affect the rest of the family, but I had decided to let you know of my second marriage."

Mrs. Melthorpe gave a gasp. Norine looked appalled. No thunderbolt could have taken them more by surprise.

"Artemis has been dead a year now," went on the Colonel, in cool business-like accents. "The lady who has honored me by intrusting her future to my care is a connection of this family. Evelyn, my dear" (beckoning to a

slight figure which up to this time had lingered among the shadows of the bay-window draperies). "I wish to introduce to you my late wife's sister and her daughters. Mrs. Melthorpe—young ladies—this is Mrs. Harper."

"Why!" cried out Hyacinth, in her impulsive fashion, "it's Uncle Mark Antony's widow!"

Mrs. Melthorpe had reddened as if boiling carmine paint had been poured through all her veins. Norine grasped at her lace neck-frills as if she found difficulty in breathing. Mrs. Harper greeted them with a certain calm graciousness, like a queen receiving her subjects.

"I tried to tell you about it that day in the city," said she, "I should have liked to ask you to our quiet wedding; but you declined to hear me out. You desired me to read the newspapers, or to buy a typewriter, or something of that kind. I could not get a chance to explain to you that Colonel Harper was a friend of mine in the old days before I married Mark Antony, and before he was betrothed to Miss Artemis Maywood."

Mrs. Melthorpe and Miss Norine returned to New York in the evening train. After all that was come and gone they deemed it best speedily to retire from the field. But Mrs. Harper put in a plea for Hyacinth to remain at the castle.

"She was the only one who spoke kindly to me," said she. "Without intending to be an eavesdropper, I heard her begging for quarter for me. That it was cavalierly refused was no fault of hers. You will stay with me, dear little Hyacinth?"

"If mamma does not object," said Hyacinth, secretly wondering if the world was coming to an end.

"Mamma" did not object in the least. It was something to have that tall, awkward school-girl provided for, she thought.

"But what Colonel Harper could have seen to fancy in Mark Antony's widow," as she said afterward to Norine, "I can't imagine."

Perhaps all this was a lesson to Mrs. Melthorpe; perhaps not. There are some people who will never learn much in the school of that grim old pedagogue, Experience!—*The Ledger.*

Two Delicate Operations.

There are at present in St. Mary's hospital two patients whose cases are attracting a great deal of attention among physicians and surgeons, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The most remarkable case is that of a gentleman connected with one of the leading business houses of the city, who has lately been suffering from brain trouble. His case had become so serious that it was decided an operation was advisable. It was what is known as degeneration of the brain. The only possible remedy is by removing the top of the skull and taking out the diseased matter. It is an exceedingly delicate operation, of course, and one the success of which in this case was considered exceedingly problematical, but as it was the only hope the operation was performed in the presence of a score of physicians. The patient is doing well, though the final result cannot yet be determined. The flow of blood is very great, and the operation has proved much more successful than was thought probable at the time. It is said to have been the first operation of the kind ever performed in the state.

The second case, if less remarkable, is more curious. A man in some mysterious way swallowed his teeth, not the molars which nature gave him, but the set which his dentist provided as a substitute. They lodged deep down in his throat, and put a stop to everything except breathing. A hole had to be cut in his throat and the teeth extracted. The operation was successfully performed, and the patient is doing well, and will keep his eye on his teeth after this.

Mustard Oil as a Lubricant.

Mustard oil has of late been given some attention as a lubricant, and it is reported to have been successfully used for some time in Germany for lubricating purposes. It is said not to be susceptible to cold, and, besides, does not easily become rancid or form fatty acids which would attack metal. Its lubricating value, moreover, according to Prof. G. Herman, of Aix-la-Chapelle, is of a relatively high order. No particulars have been yet given as to the cost of the new lubricant, its specific gravity, etc.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A micro-organism has recently been discovered which possesses the power of conferring luminosity or phosphorescence upon different crustaceans.

It is held that steam jackets are decreasing in utility as engines are advancing toward perfection, and should they ever attain this ideal the jacket would be wholly useless.

Lacquer has been proved a most efficient anti-fouling composition for the bottom of steel vessels, on which material it gives much greater satisfaction than when applied to zinc.

A mortar which, it is claimed, will stand in all sorts of weather, is made of one bushel of unslaked lime and three bushels of sharp sand, to which is added one pound of alum mixed with one pint of linseed oil. The alum will counteract the action of frost on the mortar.

The "lady bug" is being propagated for dissemination among the orange groves infested with what is called the white scale. The pest seems the most difficult to cope with and, had no remedy been found, the industry in the sections affected by it would probably have been destroyed.

The medical journals have been drawing a moral from the fact which has been lately brought forward that the native Egyptian is an extremely good subject for surgical operation. Clot Bey, the founder of modern medicine in Egypt, says: "It requires as much surgery to kill one Egyptian as seven Europeans. In the native hospitals, the man whose thigh has been amputated at 2 o'clock is sitting up and lively at 6 o'clock."

South American fire-flies have been called living diamonds. In the same part of the world is also found a pale gray or particularly disagreeable looking moth which may be called a living lantern. Kept closed in a box for twenty-four hours it will be found when the box is opened that the body of the moth is giving forth sufficient light to enable one to read plainly any ordinary type. A number of glass-fronted boxes containing these moths—Fulgaria canteraria naturalists call them—when placed around the room afford nearly as much light as so many wax candles.

Two Ways to Make an Aeolian Harp.

Wax a piece of buttonhole twist about 2½ feet long, tie each end strongly to a small peg and thrust the pegs down the crevice between the two sashes of your southern or western window, stretching the silk as tight as possible. It will surprise you the sweetness and variety of the tones the wind will bring from it. Having done this you may be moved to go further and prepare a more elaborate aeolian harp.

Take some quarter-inch wood and make a box the length of your window frame, four or five inches deep and six or seven inches wide. Bore a few small holes in a circle near what will be the upper side of the back of the box when placed in the window with the open side of the box up, fasten two bridges like violin bridges, one at each end, and stretch on them several strings of catgut, contriving a series of screw pins to aid in the tight stretching necessary and allow of their being tuned to one note. Then raise a sash on the windy side of the house and the wind passing through the holes and over the strings will, in its rising and falling, make very sweet music.—*Atlanta Industrial Record.*

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore. Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

THE GOOD OFFICE OF: **St. Jacobs Oil** Is well illustrated in the cure of neuralgia, the chief symptom of which is an intermittent pain which follows the course of the nerve affected. St. Jacobs Oil by gentle rubbing and applied frequently, will cure **NEURALGIA.**

196 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1889. I was taken with neuralgia in side and suffered 6 months. I was given up by doctors, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. MICHAEL MCGINN.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE **CHILDREN OF CATARRH.** Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

General Deodoro da Fonseca, President of the Republic of Brazil, is much like a bird of prey in appearance. The chief feature of his face is a thin, high nose, very much hooked, above which his small, keen eyes watch restlessly all that is going on.

Novelties and Knowledge.

A new book of a tractive reading, brimful of good things worth knowing and illustrated, is just issued. It contains a large collection of valuable photographs, excellent receipts for plain dishes, humor in rhyme and prose, monthly calendars, and can be had of all druggists and dealers, or, by sending a two-cent stamp to the publishers. An important feature of the work is its offer of Free Music, which offer is set forth therein, and by procuring the book, at once, any one can be supplied with a choice selection. The little volume is the St. Jacobs Oil Calendar for 1889-90 published by The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md. It is fully the equal of any of its predecessors in the interest of the Great Remedy for Pain, St. Jacobs Oil, whose virtues never abate, and whose popularity never wanes. The demand for both book and medicine is very great.

J. B. SHAPLEIGH, a Justice of the Peace at Great Falls, N. H., has been in office continuously for fifty-three years.

Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily, from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle than you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.

THE New York Bible House since April 1 last has issued 725,000 volumes.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Waidling, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. E. H. Van Hosen, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The British brewery syndicate have now about \$45,000,000 invested in American breweries.

Never Say Die!

Scourged with ulcers, boils and tetter, Weak of limb and sore of eye, Hopeless now of growing better, Surely one must die. Not at all, poor discouraged sufferer from disordered blood and scrofulous taint. Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great blood-purifier and life-saver of modern days. All those unwholesome sores and blood disorders may be cured, and the victim will look and feel like a new man. It is warranted to benefit or cure or money paid for it promptly returned.

Perfection is attained in Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cures the worst cases.

ALL the Jamaica railways have been taken by an American syndicate.

Nearly every article sold is cheapened, in cost of production, at expense of quality. Dobbin's Electric Soap is exactly to-day what it was in 1865, absolutely pure, harmless and uniform. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations.

A new American dairy has been started at San Denato, near Florence, Italy.

They disappear like hot cakes before a St. Louis tramp—"Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. A reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Clerk U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, is adjudicating claims, atty since.

12% GUARANTEED, ABSOLUTE MORTGAGE, BANK AND INVESTMENT CO., Fargo, N. Dakota.

Here It Is!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other valuable information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post-paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.

134 Leonard St., New York City.

RIO'S BLOODY STREETS.

An Account of the Slaughter at the Artillery Barracks.

Nearly Two Hundred Soldiers Shot or Executed.

Advices received from Brazil indicate that affairs in the new Republic are not progressing as peaceably as has been supposed. Rio Janeiro has been converted into a military garrison, and the whole country seems to be practically under martial law. The severe methods of the President, General Fonseca, and his Cabinet have apparently turned many ardent supporters of the Provisional Government against it, and the ranks of the Imperialists are largely augmented from this cause.

The English steamer Halley, which arrived at Brooklyn from Rio Janeiro, brought full details regarding the revolt of the Second Artillery regiment, in which nearly two hundred men were killed. Captain Moore, of the steamer, did not go ashore during the vessel's stay in port, but Chief Officer J. Rangdale spent several hours in the city and learned all the details of the trouble.

"From what I understand," said he, "the trouble had been brewing for some time. When the new Government took charge it promised to raise the pay of the soldiers, but this was put off until the regiments became exasperated. Among the artillery officers were a number of sympathizers with Dom Pedro who never lost an opportunity to malign the new Government and incite the privates to open rebellion. A number of small revolts resulted. Even the newspapers, although printing glowing accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the new flag in the various provinces, had begun fault finding with the Government."

"This sort of thing continued until the Second Artillery regiment, with whom Dom Pedro had been very popular, broke out in open revolt. At about seven o'clock in the evening they hauled down the Republican flag and hoisted the Imperial standard, at the same time firing artillery salutes. Hastily summoning his Cabinet, Fonseca inquired the meaning of the cannonading and on being informed ordered his officers to suppress it."

"Two brigades of infantry were ordered out and the barracks in which the rebellious troops were lodged was surrounded on all sides. The streets leading to the scene of the trouble were blocked with soldiers. The doors of the barracks had been barricaded, but were smashed down by the Republican soldiers, and several volleys were poured into the ranks of the insurgents with terrible results."

"The artillerymen made some show of fighting, and ten of the Republican soldiers were killed. It took nearly two hours to subdue the revolt. When the fighting stopped 114 men and two officers were found to have been killed. All of the officers and ringleaders, together with a number of citizens who had joined them, were arrested, and the remainder of the regiment was put under guard. Those arrested were tried by court martial two days later, and fifty men and seven officers were executed. There were eight citizens who joined in the uprising. They were placed on the German steamer Lisbon and sent to Hamburg, with instructions not to return. Since this took place everything has been quiet, but I think more trouble will break out at the first chance the soldiers get. Everything is ruled by the army, and the people are getting tired of it."

Captain Moore stated that an ominous quiet prevailed during the time he remained in port. He could see no change in the state of business since the Provisional Government was established except that there appeared to be a shortness of laborers. He could not account for this. Little was said in the newspapers regarding the uprising, and it was treated simply as a revolt by drunken soldiers. The papers continue to print despatches from the colonies telling about the "enthusiastic support" given to the new Government, but nine-tenths of these despatches are written by Republicans, and all are sent over telegraph wires controlled by the Government.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE will be no ice palace at Montreal this winter.

ITALY is to have an international exposition at Milan in 1892.

THE gold held by the Treasury now amounts to \$313,818,000.

THE celery crop in Michigan, last year, produced a profit of \$500,000.

THERE were 366 suicides in Vienna in 1889, 92 of the persons being women.

THE national bank depositors now hold \$32,000,000 of Government money.

OVER \$1,500,000 of Government money has been sent into the United States Treasury.

ADVICES from Samoa state that affairs are tranquil there, and that food is plentiful.

GREAT numbers of colored people have been emigrating from Kansas to Oklahoma.

COFFEE transactions on the New York Exchange last year amounted to 14,378,750 bags—a decrease of 6,000,000 bags.

IT is proposed to hold an international exhibition in Berlin in 1897, which shall eclipse the recent exposition in Paris.

A GEORGIA journal has been looking into the business condition of the State and reports the prospects for 1890 as very gratifying.

THE business men of Boston have entered a strong protest against permitting any more overhead electric light wires to be strung in that city.

ON the luxurious express trains now a stenographer and typewriter are carried so that business men may attend to their correspondence en route.

THE Brazilian Government has divided that country into three banking districts, having three issue banks, with a capital of \$250,000,000 in Government stock.

THERE are fifty manufacturing of imitation butter in Germany. One factory at Mannheim produces daily 6000 pounds from a preparation of cocoanuts.

DURING the present session of the Legislature of New York, a bill was introduced to exempt editors, reporters and newspaper correspondents from jury duty.

THE German Government has granted to Herr Schenck, an architect of Friburg, a commission to begin immediately the canal intended to connect Berlin with the Baltic Sea.

RICH churchmen of New York city propose to erect a magnificent cathedral for the Protestant Episcopal church of the New York diocese, to be called the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

THE number of pensioners in New England from the latest reports are: In Maine, 15,334; New Hampshire, 6680; Vermont, 7128; Massachusetts, 20,272; Rhode Island, 2125; Connecticut, 6205.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

23D DAY.—Bills were reported from committees for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union, and to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Oklahoma. Mr. Pasco delivered an extended speech on the question of federal election laws. Mr. Chandler replied and spoke at some length of the charges of election frauds in Florida. Mr. Pasco made an extended denial of these charges. Among the petitions presented and referred were the following: From the American Federation of Labor in favor of the Blair Education bill; in favor of a service pension law to all surviving soldiers of the late war; for the repeal of the limitation on arrears of pensions; for the free coinage of silver; for a law to prohibit speculations in grain and other farm products.

24TH DAY.—Mr. Blair presented the memorial of the Board of Missions of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of America in favor of the Blair Educational bill, and asked to have it printed in full in the Record. A bill, which was introduced early in the session by Mr. Hale, was passed providing that the number of persons who may at one time be enlisted in the navy (including seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, and coal heavers, and 1500 apprentices and boys, authorized to be enlisted annually) shall not exceed 9000. The adverse report on Mr. Berry's bill concerning the collection of farm statistics for the census was debated.

25TH DAY.—A warm debate occurred over a proposition made by Mr. Teller to recommit the bill requiring the Superintendent of the Census to ascertain what percentage of people own their own farms, the number of farms under mortgage and the amount thereof. Mr. Blair's bill was put on the order of "unfinished business."

26TH DAY.—Mr. Vest presented the credentials of W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis as Senators elect from the State of Montana. They were read and referred, on Mr. Vest's motion, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. On his motion also the four gentlemen claiming to be Senators elect were admitted, pending the contest, to the privileges of the floor. The concurrent resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Chandler for the investigation by the Immigration Committees of both Houses of matters connected with immigration was taken up and agreed to. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to procure and present suitable medals to the survivors of the "forlorn hope storming party" of Port Hudson. Mr. Ingalls spoke for two hours on Mr. Butler's bill for the emigration of colored people to Africa.

In the House.

23D DAY.—The Speaker announced the appointment of the World's Fair Committee, which consisted of Messrs. Candler, Hitt, Bowden, Belden, Frank, Springer, Hatch, Wilson and Flower. In Committee of the Whole the Oklahoma Town Site bill was further considered.

24TH DAY.—Mr. Bland appealed from the Speaker's decision not to allow a demand for tellers; a long debate followed, and the House, by 149 to 136, tabled Mr. Bland's appeal. A letter was received from the President urging that legislation be enacted at once that will put a stop to the wholesale destruction of the public forests by fire and theft.

25TH DAY.—The Speaker was sustained in a decision upon a point of order raised by Mr. Holman. A number of bills were passed, among them the Oklahoma Town Site bill.

26TH DAY.—A bill concerning national bank circulation was reported and recommitment. The Smith-Jackson contested election case was reported. In Committee of the Whole fourteen sections of the Administrative Tariff bill were passed.

27TH DAY.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, disposed of five sections of the Administrative Tariff bill, leaving ten sections to be passed. Most of the day was devoted to debate on Sections 15 and 19 and amendments thereto.

28TH DAY.—The Customs Administrative bill was reported from Committee of the Whole and passed, by a vote of 138 to 121. The bill, as it finally passed, is left substantially as it came from the Committee on Ways and Means. Its object is to simplify the existing laws for the collection of revenue duties.

THE LABOR WORLD.

MANUFACTURING companies with immense capital are being organized in all parts of the country.

PITTSBURGH locomotive builders are crowded with orders for small engines to be shipped to South America.

THE Belgian workmen are making preparations for a great street procession on Whit Sunday in furtherance of their demands for universal suffrage.

AN important convention of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers opened at Columbus, Ohio, with John McBride presiding.

AT the Maine ship building yards there were eighty-three vessels co-structed last year. The demand for coastwise tonnage is stimulating that industry.

THE Cramps, of Philadelphia, will soon build the largest steamer ever built on the Delaware; it is for C. P. Huntington, to be 400 feet long, and to carry only freight.

BARBERS in China make \$4 a month, and blacksmiths \$5. Chair bearers get only thirty cents a day for carrying superiors, and female cotton spinners have only ten cents a day.

SINCE the 1st of January the French Government has the exclusive monopoly of the manufacture of matches within its jurisdiction. It has established seven factories, in which it employs 1700 workmen.

THE officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have issued to the trades unionists of Massachusetts a call to send delegates to a convention of trade unionists, to be held in Boston, Sunday, March 16, in the interest of a short labor day.

THE Philadelphia Typographical Union, concluded not to strike in consequence of their claim being refused for an advance from forty to forty-five cents per 1000 ems for type-setting. A three-fourths vote was necessary in order to strike, but the ballot stood 204 for to 93 against.

JOHN BURNS, the London labor leader, has written to his "friends in America," saying that he sympathizes with the labor movement in this country, but will be unable to accept the invitation of the American Federation of Labor to visit America and take part in the eight-hour movement.

THE managers of a number of big mills at Fall River, Mass., have been watching the result of the profit-sharing experiment at the Bourne mill, and it is stated on good authority that a number of mills contemplate doing likewise for the incentive offered keeps help from leaving, an evil with which every large mill has had to contend.

ONE of the unwelcome effects of the unnatural winter weather is to compel some 20,000 coal miners to stand idle. A feeling of gloom pervades the entire Pennsylvania region. Mr. Cobin has been rushing coal to market, and the stock on hand amounts, nevertheless, to several hundred thousand tons, enough and to spare in case a sudden and lengthy siege of cold weather sets in.

A TERRIBLE BLIZZARD.

Ten People and Thousands of Cattle Perish.

At least ten human beings and thousands of cattle and sheep perished in the blizzard which raged over Washington for a week. Reports received at Tacoma from the Colville Reservation are to the effect that cattle are dying by hundreds from starvation and thirst, and that the ground is covered with over two feet of snow on the level and in some places is drifted mountain high. The keeper of the stage station twelve miles from Alma started to walk to town. Two days after his body was found on the prairie, only a mile from his home, frozen stiff. The mail-carrier at Wild Goose Creek perished on the same day, and eight cattlemen are known to have lost their lives in the storm. Cattle-men estimate that they will lose one-half of their herds.

IMPALED ON A SHAFT.

A Young Man Meets a Horrible and Curious Death.

S. B. Paul, a young man living in Baltimore, has died from injuries sustained in a singular manner. He was out driving with Julius Klisties, a friend, when the horse became frightened and ran off. In avoiding a street car, the horse swerved to one side and collided with a team coming from an opposite direction. Paul and Klisties were thrown out, the latter falling on his face and bruising it severely. Paul was hurled directly over the buggy's dashboard, and was impaled on the end of the shaft of the other vehicle, the iron end of the shaft entering his thigh just below the lower rib, and coming out at the back. The horse leaped backward and released the shaft from Paul's body.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Appointment of the Special Committee in the House.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the World's Fair Committee as follows:

Candler, of Massachusetts; Hitt, of Illinois; Bowden, of Virginia; Belden, of New York; Frank, of Missouri; Springer, of Illinois; Hatch, of Missouri; Wilson, of West Virginia, and Flower, of New York.

Of the location for the Fair the Committee stands as follows: For Chicago, Hitt and Springer; for St. Louis, Hatch and Frank; for New York, Belden and Flower; for Washington, Bowden and Wilson. The Chairman, Mr. Candler, is satisfactory to all the contending parties as one not committed to the interests of any particular city.

A QUEEN'S PERIL.

Queen Olga, of Greece, Narrowly Escapes Death by Electricity.

The Queen of Greece has had a narrow escape from a frightful death. While driving through the streets of Athens in an open carriage an electric light wire broke. A portion of it fell upon the Queen and tightly entwined her. Several officers sprang to her aid and quickly extricated her. Within a minute after the wires were removed from her the current was turned on, so her escape is regarded as almost miraculous.

MORE newspapers are published in English than in any other language; indeed, half the newspapers of the world are brought out in English. Something like 8000 newspaper appear in German, but this is only half the number that are issued in English.

OWING to the severe weather, deep snow, and short feed, the cattlemen on the Uinta range, Wyoming, were gathering all the cattle for the purpose of shipping them into Kansas and Nebraska to feed. It was estimated that over 50,000 would be shipped during the next two months.

SINCE the date of the last general amnesty to deserters from the regular army 40,391 enlisted men have deserted, only twenty per cent. of which number have returned to the service by surrender or arrest.

THAT which is easy to do, though it may be worth doing, is not so important as that which is hard and disagreeable, and which, therefore, finds fewer workers.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Bees.	.....	3 85	@ 4 85
Milch Cows, com. to good.	.....	22 00	@ 40 00
Calves, common to prime.	.....	2 50	@ 4 00
Sheep.	.....	4 00	@ 6 25
Lambs.	.....	6 00	@ 7 25
Hogs—Live.	.....	3 80	@ 4 10
Dressed.	.....	4 1/2	@ 7
Flour—City Mill Extra.	.....	4 30	@ 4 55
Patents.	.....	4 65	@ 5 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red.	.....	86	@ 87 1/2
Rye—State.	.....	57	@ 60
Barley—Two-rowed State.	.....	51	@ 53
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.	.....	27	@ 40 1/2
Oats—No. 1 White.	.....	27	@ 32 1/2
Mixed Western.	.....	27	@ 30
Hay—No. 1.	.....	80	@ 85
Straw—Long Rye.	.....	—	@ 75
Lard—City Steam.	.....	14	@ 5 75
Butter—State Creamery.	.....	11	@ 22
Dairy, fair to good.	.....	11	@ 20
West. Im. Creamery	.....	9	@ 17
Factory.	.....	8	@ 16
Cheese—State Factory.	.....	8	@ 10 1/2
Skims—Light.	.....	4	@ 8
Western.	.....	7	@ 10
Eggs—State and Penn.	.....	16	@ 16 1/2

BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western.	.....	2 15	@ 4 70
Sheep—Medium to Good.	.....	4 90	@ 5 60
Lambs—Fair to Good.	.....	5 50	@ 6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	.....	3 85	@ 4 00
Flour—Family.	.....	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern.	.....	—	@ 32
Corn—No. 2 Yellow.	.....	31 1/2	@ 32
Oats—No. 2 White.	.....	—	@ 27 1/2
Barley—No. 1 Canada.	.....	66	@ 67

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's.	.....	5 00	@ 5 65
Corn—Steamer Yellow.	.....	35	@ 41 1/2
Oats—No. 2 White.	.....	30	@ 36
Rye—State.	.....	—	@ 65

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight.	.....	4 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Sheep—Live weight.	.....	3 1/2	@ 5
Lambs.	.....	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Hogs—Northern.	.....	—	@ 5

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family.	.....	3 75	@ 3 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Jan.	.....	80 1/2	@ 80
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Jan.	.....	36	@ 36
Oats—Ungraded White.	.....	—	@ 27
Potatoes—Rose.	.....	55	@ 63
Butter—Creamery Extra.	.....	—	@ 28
Cheese—Part skims.	.....	7	@ 8



SHE COULDN'T WAIT.

Lady—"I want to sit for a picture."
Artist—"I shall be very glad to paint you if you will wait a week, until I finish the one I am at work on now."
Lady—"Oh, my! I couldn't wait that long. Why, I promised to be home at dinner at five o'clock!"

That is the trouble with some people; they have no time to wait for results. Some women will take a dose or so of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and expect to feel well immediately. True, some do find marvelously speedy effects from its use, but chronic, or lingering, diseases, which have had possession of the system for years, cannot generally be cured in a day. Such maladies are generally slow in their inception, slow in their progress, and must be cured, if at all, by slow degrees and regular stages. Perseverance in the use of the "Favorite Prescription" for a reasonable length of time will cure all those chronic weaknesses, irregularities and distressing derangements with which so many females are afflicted. But the use of this world-famed medicine must be persisted in for a considerable time

in long standing, complicated and obstinate cases. Do not expect speedy relief and cure, but have a mind of your own, and when you have decided to seek a cure of your malady through the medium of this wonderful medicine, show a little will-power and tenacity of purpose, and you will, in due time, rejoice in the complete restoration of your health and strength.

The "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for woman's peculiar ills guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

A large Treatise (160 pages, illustrated), on Woman: Her Diseases and their Cure, sent in plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists.



DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE
For all domestic animals, with care of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic, scarcely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. Colic must be treated promptly. Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, ready when needed, and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's enclose 30 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.
Address: DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.
I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen.
ISAAC A. UGG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.

We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses.
ISAAC MOSKOWSKI & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites are the recognized agents in the cure of Consumption. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

3 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for \$80

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

OPIUM-HABIT

Full information of an Easy and Speedy Cure. Apply to Dr. J. C. Hoffman, Jefferson, Wisconsin

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

STANLEY'S RESCUE OF EMIN.

Agents Wanted. Send your own, and address of all Book Agents you know, and we will send you a copy free. P. W. Zieglar & Co., 720 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

15 Fortunes of Artemus. The Golden Wheel Fortune Teller. 310. TONARY OF DREAMS. Guide to Filtration. Love's Telegraph. Magic Age Table. Magic Square. 50 Popular Songs. 54 Tricks in Magic. 64 Conjurings. Magic Telegraph Alphabet. A Calendar for the Current Year, and the Dead and Dumb Alphabet. All the above on receipt of Three recent stamps in order to introduce our catalogue. Address: HASSAU NOVELTY WORKS, 52 & 60 Fulton St., N. Y.

MAKE CHICKENS PAY.

If you know how to properly care for them. For 25 cents in stamps you can procure 100-Page Book giving the experience of a practical Poultry Kaiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during a period of 25 years. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases; to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for 25c. **BOOK PUR HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City**

PENSIONS

If you want your pension without delay, put your claim in the hands of **JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

CHEICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND. Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggists for Diamond Brand. In red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send for (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name Paper.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT DR. LOBB

329 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., for the treatment of Blood Poisons, skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Strig's Diseases, Strictures, Impotency and kindred diseases, no matter of how long standing; or from what cause originating. Ten days' medicines furnished by mail. Send for book on SPECIAL Diseases. FREE.

RESCUE OF EMIN.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.

G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.

D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark **Big G** \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

We will have to reduce our stock, so as to give us room to start on.
Everything quoted here is less than the value.

Boots.

We have an overstock of Men's Boots, Nos. 10 and 11. We will give a reduction of 10 per cent. on these two sizes.

Clothing.

“ “ \$ 9.00, “ “ \$ 6.00.

Haps and Blankets, each, 90 cents, up. \$3.50 kind reduced to \$2.75; all others in proportion.

Carpets.

Underwear.

\$1.00 “ “ “ \$.90.

Dry Goods!

Hats and Caps. Hats and Caps.

Misses' and Children's Plush and Velvet Helmet Caps, cost, \$1.00, wholesale; closing out at 40 cents. Toboggans, half price.

Remember, we are headquarters for Groceries;—we keep none but the best goods at the lowest prices.

If there is anything you want in Hardware or Tinware, do not fail to give us a call.

B. O'Connor & Sons,
MAPLETON DEPOT.

Miss Nora Greene is quite sick. We hope she will soon be out and enjoy her happy school hours.

BOOKS at the office of *this paper*, where you can, if you wish, leave thus clubbing your orders with others, the cost of transportation may be reduced in price to early subscribers to the **MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA**.

I will continue the business.
Cass twp., Dec. 21, 1889. PHILIP AARON.

W. D. CREE,	A. J. WHITE,
W. T. BORING,	WALTER PARKER,
ADAM RUPERT,	F. E. WEAVER.

Sept 5 1880